

*Conductor Ralph Wilson,
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street*

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 728.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.
LECTURE and NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, by
Mr. GEORGE HUCKLAND.

Illustrations of SCOTTISH BALLADS, by Mr. ANGUS
FAIRBAIRN and the Misses BENNETT.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Scenes in ITALY, FRANCE,
AUSTRIA, on the RHINE, &c.

CHEMICAL LECTURE by Mr. E. V. GARDNER, Pro-
fessor of Chemistry, "POISONS and their ANTIDOTES."

Lecture by Mr. KING, "The PHENOMENA of VISION:
The HUMAN EYE as an OPTICAL INSTRUMENT."

SURREY MISSION SOCIETY.

The AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held (D.V.) on TUES-
DAY, Oct. 25th, at FARNHAM.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL will preach at Rev. J.
KETLEY'S CHAPEL at Noon.

The Public Meeting at 6.30.

Trains leave Waterloo, 9.40, calling at the stations; and ex-
press at 10.15.

ROBERT ASHTON, } Secretaries.
I. M. SOULE, }

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL in IRELAND.

The present remarkable movement in IRELAND calls for
increased effort on the part of British Christians.

The Committee of the BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY have
therefore resolved to send some EVANGELISTS to labour
there for a few months. The Agents already employed are
quite unable to meet the demands of the people for the Minis-
try of the Gospel. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the
labourers are few."

The proposed effort is to be SPECIAL, and not to be made a
permanent charge on the income of the Society.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS are therefore earnestly re-
quested, and will be thankfully received, by THOMAS FEW-
TRESS, Esq., the Treasurer, or by

C. J. MIDDLEDITCH, Secretary.

Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street,
London, E.C.

*. The List of Contributions will be given in future adver-
tisements.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLS- WOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

(Instituted Oct. 27, 1847).

For the Care and Education of Idiots, especially in the Earlier
Periods of Life.

The AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this Charity will occur on
THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at the LONDON TAVERN,
BISHOPSGATE-STREET, for the purpose of ELECTING
TWENTY APPLICANTS from the list of 132 Candidates.

Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the Chair.

The Poll will commence at Twelve o'clock and close at Two
precisely. Persons becoming Subscribers may Vote immedi-
ately.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the ANNUAL MEETING, which will occur in APRIL
next, the Board propose to recommend to the Subscribers a
Variation of the Fifth Rule, so as to allow of receiving Cases
for Life. If this shall be, as they hope, approved, the Poll will
be opened at that Election to take FIVE CASES for LIFE, in
addition to the ordinary Cases. It must be understood that
this privilege will be limited to those who have had a first elec-
tion of five years. They have reason to know that this pro-
vision will be highly acceptable to many of the best friends of
the Charity, and they doubt not that they shall have propor-
tionate support, if called on to take up increasing responsi-
bilities.

For a full account of the daily working of this excellent
Institution, the Board refer the public and their supporters to a
recent pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., Rector of
Cornard Parva, Suffolk, entitled "A Visit to Earlswood," and
to their last Annual Report, both of which may be had gra-
tuitously on application to the Office, where Subscriptions will
be thankfully received, and every information cheerfully sup-
plied.

Annual Subscriptions.....£0 10 6 or £1 1 0
Life ditto.....5 5 6 or 10 10 0

The elections occur regularly in April and October.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L.; Gratiuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D. } Secretaries.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C., October, 1859.

C. R. NELSON, PUBLISHER and

C. GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT CONTRACTOR, 25,
BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, begs to
inform his Friends and the Public that prompt and careful
attention on the most reasonable terms will be given to all
orders entrusted to him.

MR. COOKE BAINES, of No. 106, CHEAP-
SIDE, LONDON, E.C., begs to OFFER his SER-
VICES in the Negotiation of Partnerships, the Disposal of
Businesses, or the Valuation of Stocks. Fire and Life Assur-
ances effected.

*. First-class references if required.

TO the BLIND.—The Blind are the best

Instructors of their fellow-sufferers. FREDERICK
WILLIAM CLARK, the first Blind Mathematician in the
world, and the only person possessing suitable Books and
Apparatus for imparting a Liberal Education to the Blind, is
desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as PRIVATE TUTOR, or as
MATHEMATICAL MASTER in a SCHOOL, and is prepared to
teach the ordinary branches of an English education, and
the whole range of Mathematics, including the Differential
and Integral Calculus, and the rudiments of Latin, French,
and German.

Address, F. W. Clark, Campanile-cottage, Portland-place,
New North-road, London, N.

TO BE SOLD, a COMPLETE SET of the

NONCONFORMIST in good condition, all the volumes
bound except that for the current year. Price Ten Guineas.

Apply to the Publisher, 25, Bouverie-street, London.

A CANDIDATE for the CHRISTIAN

MINISTRY OFFERS to MINISTER to any DESTI-
TUTE CHURCH on the Sabbath, or to UNITE with a few
DEVOTED CHRISTIAN MEN in any sphere of usefulness.
He is well qualified to ADDRESS Sunday Schools, to LECTURE
on Temperance and Prohibition, &c. He has excellent
references.

Address, Energy, Post-office, St. John's Church, Hoxton.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—MR. G.

FRENCH, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, 293, High-street,
Chatham, has a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH as an
APPRENTICE.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The

SURVEYOR for the county of Gloucester has a
VACANCY in his Office for an ARTICLED PUPIL. A youth
having a taste for drawing would find this an excellent oppor-
tunity for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the practice of
Architecture and Surveying.

Apply to Messrs. Medland and Maberly, Architects, Clarence-
street, Gloucester.

A YOUNG LADY, Member of an Inde-

pendent Chapel, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as
RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Pious Family, either in the
country or London. Her acquisitions are thorough English
and Music, with French and Italian. She would also be willing
to act as Companion, and take part in the domestic manage-
ment in any way not menial.

Address, Y. Z., S. Crouch, Perfumer, 17, Upper-street,
Islington, N.

WANTED, a GOOD CAP and BONNET

MILLINER. Unexceptionable references required.

Apply to W. Cundell, Southampton.

WANTED, for the DRAPERY TRADE, a

respectable FEMALE APPRENTICE, from 17 years of
age. One who has a knowledge of the Millinery preferred.

Apply to W. Hawthorn, Draper, &c., Burnham, Essex.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT to the

GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS. Also a YOUNG
PERSON for the MILLINERY and MANTLE DEPART-
MENTS.

Address, J. Entwistle, Accrington, Lancashire.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, an active

YOUNG MAN, of business habits.

Apply to George Pollard, Chipping Ongar, Essex.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—GEORGE

and GEORGE, of Derby, have VACANCIES for two
Steady and Respectable YOUNG MEN in the GENERAL
TRADE.

Apply, stating age, salary, and situations that have been
held, to George and George, Derby.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, in a GENERAL DRAPERY and GROCERY
BUSINESS in the country, a respectable, well-educated
YOUTH, about 15, as an APPRENTICE. His comfort would
be studied, and his morals carefully watched. A moderate
premium required.

Apply to Mr. J. B. Daniel, South Petherton, Somerset.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

immediately, a YOUNG MAN as SENIOR ASSISTANT,
who will be competent to take the Superintendence of a
General Drapery Business, and has had experience in the
purchase of goods. No objection to a married man. A Member
of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply to Mr. S. J. Evans, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the

GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE. Unexcep-
tionable references required.

Apply to James Davis, Grocer, &c., Wallingford.

PROVISION and GROCERY TRADES.—

In a strictly morally-conducted Family, are WANTED an
ASSISTANT and an APPRENTICE of the above habits.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Kidderminster.

WANTED a respectable YOUTH as an

APPRENTICE. Is required to write a good hand.

Personal application, or by letter, addressed P. L. Trevelly,
Family Grocer, Cheltenham.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

A YOUNG MAN of strictly moral principles, aged
Twenty-five years, wishes to obtain another SITUATION. Has
had nine years' experience in the business. Four years' good
character from the employer he has just left, and five years'
good character from his previous employer. Would make him-
self generally useful. A comfortable home his principal
object. Wages, 2d. per year.

Address, J. R., No. 11, John-square, Hackney-road.

TO BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS.—

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN in the above Trades.

Apply, stating age, salary, and capabilities, to John Ellaby,
Confectioner, Peterborough.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—In a

Furnishing and General Establishment in a pleasant
town near Birmingham, a VACANCY occurs for an AS-
SISTANT. He should be about twenty-one, of good address,
steady, industrious, and obliging.

Address, in first instance, stating salary and references,
"Ironmonger," Office of this Journal.

WANTED by a FURNISHING IRON-

MONGER, an APPRENTICE of respectable con-
nections, willing make himself useful, and whose friends
would wish him to conform to the regulations of a Dissenter's
Family.

Apply, stating age, premium, and other particulars, to Mr.
Holland, 8, Canterbury-row, Kennington-road, London, S.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

WATLING WORKS, STONEY STRATFORD.

YOUNG MEN trained as MECHANICAL ENGINEERS in
every department of the business, the above works being ex-
pressly established and conducted for this purpose. A portion
of each day spent in studying the theory.

For terms and particulars, apply to the Principal, Mr.
Edward Hayes.

MRS. COWEN, WIDOW of the late Rev.

GEORGE COWEN, Baptist Missionary to Trinidad,
begs to offer BOARD and LODGING at her Private Establish-
ment, 7, Napier-terrace, Wellington-street, near Islington
Church. Mrs. Cowen trusts by kind and considerate attention
to merit a liberal patronage. The situation is open and
salubrious, and is very conveniently situated for omnibus or
railway. Gentlemen engaged in the city preferred.

Reference is kindly permitted to Rev. F. Trestrail, Secretary
of Baptist Mission, 33, Moorgate-street.

HERTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

T. C. CANE, PRINCIPAL.

Terms—Ten Guineas per quarter inclusive.

Prospectuses on application.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION on EVANGELI-

CAL PRINCIPLES.—There are VACANCIES in a
First-class FINISHING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in
one of the best squares near Hyde-park, where all the branches
of a liberal education are taught by first-rate masters and well-
qualified governesses.

Terms, from 80 to 100 Guineas. Number limited to twelve.
French and German spoken in the Study-room.

Delta, Rev. J. Campbell's Scholastic Agency, 2, Agar-street,
Charing-cross.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and

CARTER solicit orders for the best Hutton's, Stewart's,
or Lambton's Washend Coals, screened, at 25s.; or Good Se-
conds at 23s. per ton, for cash. Good Island, 22s.

Storehouse-wharf, Ratchiff; and King Edward's-road,
Hackney.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s.; Newcastle or

Hartlepool, 23s.; best Silkestone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 19s.;

Coke, per chaldron, 14s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park.

Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only. COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton net for the BEST
SCREENED COALS, and 13s. per chaldron net for the BEST
COKE, as supplied by them to her Majesty.—13, Cornhill;
Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton-wharf, Bel-
grave-place, Piccadilly; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-

BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and
COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best
House Coals, 24s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-
steamers; Hartlepool, 23s.; Silkestone, first class, 22s.; second
class, 21s.; Clay Cross Main, first class, 20s.; second
class, 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 17s. per ton, net cash.
Delivered screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA
and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations,
Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

Just Published, Second Edition, price 2s.

E. MILES and SON on the TEETH.—THE

LOSS of TEETH is RESTORED by them by a NEW
and ELEGANT INVENTION, securing SELF-ADHESION
WITHOUT SPRINGS, bindings, or putrefactive adjuncts of
any kind, and without extracting roots or any painful opera-
tion. With improvements and precautionary advices, the
result of thirty years active practice, most valuable to the
Toothless and the Suffering.

Ward and Co., and Bennett; or of the Authors, Surgeon-
Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, E.C., and 12, Cannonbury-
square, Islington, N.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual Income, 58,588*l*.

Accumulated Fund, 151,897*l*. 12s.

The Profits declared have amounted to 63,41*l*., yielding a

Bonus of 27½ per cent. on the Premiums, returnable in Cash to

the members.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid

to the widows and other representatives of deceased members

is 79,142*l*. 3s. 9d.

Persons insuring this year will share in the Bonus to be de-
clared up to December, 1859.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call. Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

NEW MODE OF ACQUIRING WEALTH.

THE PUBLIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 47, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, which describes the way to obtain 10,000L CONSOLIDATE payable during life; or 5,000L CONSOLIDATE payable at death for a Premium of One Guinea. No other charge nor liability.

No Medical Examination. No references to friends required. Male and Female lives admitted on equal terms. Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., to be made to G. J. Farrance, Managing Director, at the Chief Office, 47, Charing-cross, London.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accident yearly. An annual payment of 3L secures a fixed allowance of 8L per week in the event of injury, or 1,000L in case of death, from accidents of every description.

By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,069L. Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE.

Chief Office: Exchange, Liverpool. London Offices: 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Assurances of every description.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Non-forfeiture of Premiums. In case of the Assured being desirous, from any cause, to discontinue the Premiums on an ordinary Life Policy, the Company will, after the Policy has been in force three years grant a paid-up Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid in.

Loans on personal security, in connection with Life Assurance, granted on favourable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—This Company effects Insurances upon every description of Property, including mill and special risks.

The rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all other information to be had on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, Esq., Manager and Actuary. HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Resident Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

POT MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c. Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman. CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Bradbury Esq. Thomas Castle, Esq. Richard Fall, Esq. John Feltham, Esq. Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P. Charles Good, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Mutual Assurance without Individual Liability.

On the 20th November last the total number of policies issued was 21,633.

The amount of capital was £1,621,550 11s. 11d.

Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon, £269,646 14s. 4d.

The gross annual income arising from premiums on 15,262 existing policies, is £247,693 1 1

Annual abatement on the 20th November, 1857, to be continued for the five years ending in 1862 50,112 0 0

£197,581 1 1

Add interest on invested capital 69,850 7 1

Total net annual income £267,431 8 2

The present number of members is 12,647.

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th November, 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class IX. was £1,000,090 16 6

Assets in Class IX. 1,345,125 0 6

Surplus or profit £345,034 3 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was £32,074 11 5

.. 5 years .. 1847 36,122 8 3

.. 5 years .. 1852 232,061 18 4

.. 5 years .. 1857 345,034 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st October are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The Prospectus, with the last report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent to 98 1/2 per cent, and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown, September, 1859. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10L to 300L ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY; Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Form of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

FLOOR CLOTHS,

WELL SEASONED,

From 1s. 6d. per square yard, to be had at

WELLS'S,

CARPET AND GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, 42, BLACKMAN-STREET, BOROUGH.

(One Door from Trinity-street.)

Patterns sent free on application by letter, and parcels £2 in value sent carriage paid to any part of England.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8L 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 10L 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9L 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1 1/2 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel or Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service .. 4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield

IMPROVEMENTS IN HEATING, &c.

MUSGRAVES PATENT SLOW-COMBUSTION STOVE

For Warming Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, Conservatories, Factories, Drying Rooms, &c. Will burn in Churches from Saturday till Sunday evening, avoiding attention during the hours of worship. In Halls, will burn day and night for weeks, with little care. Capable of warming a large apartment for 24 hours, at a cost of 3d.; and deserving of special attention, because of its safety, healthfulness, durability, and extreme simplicity. This Stove is the nearest approach to warming by hot water.

MUSGRAVES PATENT STABLE-FITTINGS AND HARMLESS LOOSE BOXES

Have obtained the award of a large Council Medal from the R. I. A. Society for the following improvements:—1st, The Horse cannot injure himself or others in the same stable if he breaks loose in his stall. 2nd, He cannot waste the hay. 3rd, He can have out or uncult hay at pleasure. 4th, He has clean water always before him. 5th, A pure and wholesome atmosphere is secured. 6th, The whole fittings are stronger than usual, without increase in price, and there is no risk of infection.

The Loose Box is really what its name denotes, and the most spirited Horse may be turned into it without danger.

MUSGRAVES PATENT IRON COW-HOUSE FITTINGS.

As approved by the Board of Works, adopted in the Ulster Model Farm, and by many of the most eminent Stock Breeders in the Kingdom, are made wholly of iron, very durable, cleanly, and attractive in appearance. The fodder is always fresh, being freely exposed to the air, removed from the breath of the animal, and separated from the roots or damp food. The range of troughs can be quickly filled with water for the use of the Cows, or for washing out in case of epidemic, and the cost is very moderate.

These inventions being distinguished for strength, simplicity, and practical usefulness, will repay public inquiry.

MUSGRAVE BROTHERS are also Makers of Wire Fencing, Hurdles, Field and Entrance Gates, Corn Rick Stands, Conservatories, Hot-water Apparatus, Verandahs, Rural Bridges, &c.; and their works being favourably placed for cheap labour and materials, they can offer corresponding advantages in price.

MUSGRAVE'S PATENT FIELD GATES have gained the 1st Prize from the R. I. A. Society for strength, durability, and cheapness.

For particulars, address MUSGRAVE BROTHERS, Ann-street Iron Works, Belfast.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canteens at 2s., 6s., and 10s. each.

LAWRENCE HYAM begs respectfully to invite the attention of Parents and Guardians to the following Novel and Elegant Styles for Little Children, Boys, and Youths:—

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SCHOOL SUITS.—These Suits are designed and made from the Newest and Best Materials extant, at the following prices:—17s., 21s., and 25s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S BOYS' SUITS for BETTER WEAR.—The Quality, Fashion, Adaptation, and Finish of these Suits are universally admired. Prices—20s., 25s., and 30s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S DRESSES for CHILDREN.—These are the most unique Dress Suits ever introduced for Juvenile adoption. Price 10s. 6d., 13s. 6d., and 21s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S DRESS for ADULTS.—Gentlemen's Suits and Separate Garments are manufactured by L. HYAM in the first style of Fashion and Fit.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SEASIDE GARMENTS.—Tourists and Marine Visitors are recommended to make inspection of these New and Improved Designs.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S GARMENTS of a PATERN, in elegantly uniform and serviceable Fabrics. Coat and Vest alike, 21s. Trousers and Vest alike, 20s. Entire Suits alike, 33s. Materials in Great Variety.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S UNDER-COATS.—Sound in Material and Make, Exact in Fit, and Fashionably Designed and Finished. Price of Surtout Coats, 38s. to 60s.; Price of Dress Coats, 26s. to 55s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S TROUSERS and VESTS, Elegantly Cut and Wrought in simple Variety of Patterns.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S CLERICAL ATTIRE, in Wool-dyed Materials, and Strictly Appropriate in Style.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SPECIFIC NOTICE.—The Proprietor would emphatically notify that he is in no way connected with any other house in London than the following:—

CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 36, Gracechurch-street, E.C. WEST-END BRANCH, 189 and 190 (corner of Francis-street), Tottenham-court-road, W.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

21, Regent-street, } London.
45, Moorgate-street, }
29, College-green, Dublin.

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is attested by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

THE LATE JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Professor at the University of London, Author of "The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," &c., &c.

"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine. I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject. The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that, for medicinal purposes, no finer Oil can be procured."

EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,

Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at the South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.

"I believe that the purity and genuineness of this Oil is secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a chemist and intelligent a physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I should deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Senior Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Reading Dispensary, Translator of "Louis on Phtisie," Author of "Beside Physical Manual of Diagnosis," &c., &c.

"Dr. Cowan is glad to find that the profession has some reasonable guarantee for a genuine article. The material now sold varies in almost every establishment where it is purchased, and a tendency to prefer a colourless and tasteless oil, if not counteracted, will ultimately jeopardise the reputation of an unquestionably valuable addition to the Materia Medica. Dr. Cowan wishes Dr. de Jongh every success in his meritorious undertaking."

Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 9s., capuled, and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

* Purchasers are solicitously cautioned against proposed substitutions, as they proceed from interested motives, and will unfailingly result in disappointment.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 728.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	The Great Eastern	821
Eccliaastical Princedom	Postscript	821
The Lords' Committee on Church-rates	LEADING ARTICLES:	
Church-rate Record	Summary	822
Baptist Irish Society and the Revivals	Diplomacy and Disaster	822
The Austrian Decree about the Protestant Churches	Pot and Kettle	823
Religious Intelligence	Dr. Livingstone's Progress	823
CORRESPONDENCE:	Foreign and Colonial	824
The Bible Monopoly	The late Disaster in China	826
What is being done in our Villages?	The Election Commissions	827
Names of Dissenting Places of Worship	Court, Official, and Personal News	828
The late Rev. J. A. James	Law and Police	828
The Revivalist Movement	Miscellaneous News	828
Agricultural Meetings	Literature	829
Parliamentary Reform	Births, Marriages, and Deaths	830
	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence	830
	Gazette	833

Eccliaastical Affairs.

ECCLIASTICAL PRINCEDOM.

We wonder what the Apostle Peter would say, if, on being permitted to "revisit the glimpses of the moon," he should light upon the last Allocation of the Pope, his pretended successor, delivered to the Consistory of Cardinals, on the 26th instant. We wonder how far he would recognise in that document, in the temporal authority which it claims, in the accusations which it puts forward, in the crimes which it denounces, in the penalties which it threatens, and in the maudering tone of injured innocence which runs through it from beginning to end, a correspondence with that spirit of robust and reasonable piety which dictated the two Epistles he bequeathed to the Christian Churches. It is useless to speculate on the surprise, the indignation, the horror, which this prostitution of his name and office would inflict upon him—but we can scarcely be wrong in our conjectures as to the effect it will produce upon every mind not hopelessly blinded by priestly assumption. Read by the side of the Memorandum which the Provisional Government of Romagna has addressed to the European Powers, it will be taken as a crowning proof that Civil Government in the hands of ecclesiastics is the most intolerable political nuisance which human wrongheadedness has hitherto invented. Let us compare the two documents.

The Pope's Allocation is written in a style which it is difficult to characterise. Through a glistening varnish of verbal piety you discern dark veins of human passion, the more frightful for being thus brought into relief. It is like the tone of a wretched, misguided, cast-off woman, half cry, half scold, because society will not recognise her pretence to angelic purity. It is offended pride in petticoats—but in the petticoats, not of the gentler sex, but of the priestly caste. Its whine is that of an apprehended "sneak," protesting not merely innocence, but virtue. There is no manliness in it—but neither is there modesty. Its wailing is that of weakness—its assumption that of impiety. Convicted before all the world of having organised, sustained, abetted, and doggedly refused to reform, the worst and wickedest Government in the Western world, the Prince of Rome, calling himself "the Vicar of Jesus Christ," answers not a word in palliation of his guilt, but alternately weeps over the recusance of subjects whom he would not govern, and curses rebels who, in sheer desperation, have taken to govern themselves.

The Memorandum of the Provisional Government of the Romagna presents a remarkable contrast to the Pope's Allocation, in every way. It tells its story simply—it points out the moral of it lucidly—it announces the determination of the people of Romagna boldly. And, oh! what a story! what a moral!

The Government of the Pope, established over Romagna by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, has been no Government at all, save for the purpose of worrying good subjects by repression and taxation. For five and forty years, the unhappy people have had a Roman Prince, but an Austrian magistrate. Insurrections followed by re-

actions—fresh attempts at revolt repressed by foreign intervention—administrative corruption, political assassinations, the spread of secret societies, the entire absence of safety, trouble penetrating through all social life—have been, we are told, the natural fruit of Pontifical supremacy. "There is no country in Europe," says the Memorandum:—

There is no country in Europe which reckons in proportion so large a number of condemnations to death, to the galleys, and to exile, as the Romagna. The result has been to establish an absolute and irremediable incompatibility between the Government and the governed. Powerless itself, the Papal Government has found in the Austrian army an ever-ready instrument of coercion. The Legations were occupied by Austria, in part from 1815 to 1818, and entirely in 1821, in 1831, from 1832 to 1838, and lastly from 1849 to 1859, until a few days after the battle of Magenta. Instead of a civil administration of justice, penal repression has been executed by courts-martial of German officers, and the Pope's subjects have been condemned by the sentences of foreign tribunals signed at Mantua or Verona. We ask, then, is it possible to imagine a complete abdication on the part of a Government than this? Not only in the interior are the essential prerogatives of the ruling power abandoned to a foreign authority, which concentrates all within its own hands, but the frontiers disappear, the limits of the State are confounded, and the decrees of justice go to seek their confirmation on a foreign soil. These facts amount to a complete confession on the part of the Pope's Government, of its impotence to govern the country. The nominal authority of Rome, and the effective Government of Austria, were two facts so closely connected that one could not be conceived to exist without the other. Thus it was that the day which put an end to the foreign occupation also saw the end of the Pontifical dominion. The Austrians quitted Bologna at seven o'clock in the morning, and the Legate went away at noon. He repaired not to Rome, but to Padua, and it was there, in the rear of the Austrian army, that he awaited, like the Archdukes, the result of the battle of Solferino.

The people thus abandoned by its professed rulers, whether in the hope that they would thereupon break out into revolutionary excesses we will not determine, improvised a provisional Government at once. And now, after four months' self-rule, what is the state of the province? The testimony of all the correspondents of the journals tells the same tale. In Ravenna, for example, where there are no troops, no police, no authoritative restraint, all feuds are at a truce, and all subjects of disturbance removed. Districts infamous, but a few months ago, for highway robbery, may be safely traversed by unarmed individuals. "This fierce Romagna," says an intelligent Englishman, writing from the spot, "which neither Papal sbirri nor armed Croats could keep in order, has become perfectly safe and orderly since it has risen into consciousness of the responsibility of self-government." The *Times* correspondent, whose letter appears on Monday, says:—

Since the priests are gone one wonders what has become of all the knives. The introduction, or even merely the hope, of fair equitable law and justice has brought on a millennium in Romagna. You never hear a cross word in the streets of what were once bloody Forlì and Faenza. You travel by night in perfect safety over roads where only three months ago you were robbed in broad daylight. The police agents have a sinecure, and even the beggars, though still their name is legion, are, I am told, greatly reduced in numbers. The superior strength and spirit of the Romagnese have now a better scope than private law or revenge, or rebellious outlawry. They have been the worst—that is, the most restless, slaves in Italy; they are sure to make the best—that is, the most active and vigorous free citizens. God has done all for them, given them all. Let only the priests be removed and they will know how to turn God's gifts to the noblest and worthiest purpose.

This is the state of things over which the Pope utters his Jeremiad. He had no word of warning or rebuke when his dominions were a prey to the social anarchy created by his own misgovernment—no anathemas against footpads and assassins connived at, if not abetted by, his own police. But as soon as his own misrule is set aside, and order succeeds to chaos, he sets up a howl at the wicked presumption of men who, worn out by the ineptitude and folly of ecclesiastical magistrates, take the direction of affairs into their own hands. And so he sits, like Giant Pope in Pilgrim's Progress, grimacing at the good he cannot spoil, and abusing the virtue he cannot punish.

An appeal has now been made by this insulted people to the European Powers—an appeal conceived in the spirit of loftiest dignity, characterised by severest truthfulness, calm as the summer sea, but, like the sea at rest, concealing irresistible strength. Europe is called in to judge between Prince and people—between the merits and demerits of priestly rule on the one hand, and self-rule on the other. The time, we hope, has gone by—we are sure it has in this country—when pious, or rather impious pretensions, will be allowed to override damning facts. Let the Pope alone, with his spiritual jurisdiction—if that can help him to maintain his bad eminence as a temporal Prince, well and good. But, at least, let no civil Potentate prop up with foreign bayonets his crumbling throne! An ecclesiastical Princedom is bad enough in theory—but all history proves that it is ten thousand times worse in practice. It is condemned alike by reason and by experience—by God and man. Like a guilty coward, it has abdicated its own functions in the Romagna—and war will overtake the Power who seeks to restore it. "If the salt have lost its savour, it is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out, and trodden under foot of men."

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON CHURCH-RATES.

(Concluded from our last Number.)

Dr. SANDFORD, Archdeacon of Coventry, considers that the state of the Birmingham churches is conclusive against the theory of the honourable member for Birmingham, Mr. Bright, as to the efficacy of the voluntary system, because Birmingham enjoys the advantage of very exemplary and energetic clergy, who, if any men could uphold their fabrics by the voluntary system, would do so. It is their universal confession and complaint that the funds which they receive for the sustentation of their fabrics are failing and insufficient. Was formerly in favour of a fabric rate, but does not now think that it would answer, because in many cases the maintenance of worship involves an expenditure of more than double the mere maintenance of the fabric. Does not believe that religious-minded members of Dissenting communities so much object to the rate, but that the objection has been got up now as a political cry, and that of course acts upon the representatives of our counties and towns.

The next witness was the Rev. J. W. BROOKE, vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, who has been in that position for fifteen years. When he came, the church was shut up in consequence of the threatened fall of the tower. He set to work and raised 9,300*l.*, which has put the church in good repair. There has been no Church-rate in Nottingham since 1833, but Mr. Brooke thinks that the objection to Church-rates is subsiding, and that the exemption of Dissenters would be satisfactory except to a small section. Believes that three-fourths of the Dissenters of Nottingham would vote for a Church-rate. Nothing would satisfy the minority but "the destruction of the Established Church;" by which he explained he did not mean that they sought the overthrow of the Church as a religious community, but are jealous of the predominance of the Church; they do not like any one section of the Church to be put in a prominent position over the others, and to be supported by the State.

Lord Montague: Would the separation between Church and State, and the deprivation on the part of the Church of England of its legalised pre-eminence as an Establishment, explain your meaning when you say "the destruction of the Church?"—Yes; I think that is what they seek.

According to Mr. Brooke, Dissent is declining in Nottingham. Thinks a Church-rate might be carried there, but it would be injurious to the Church, which is becoming popular among the working classes. The begging system has been very injurious to his ministry. Is favourable to the plan of throwing the rate upon the owner instead of the occupier

The principal opponents of the Church in Nottingham are among the Baptists.

The Right Hon. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, D.C.L., was, as is well known, one of the judges before whom the celebrated *Baintree* case was brought, and whose judgment the House of Lords confirmed. Asked what is the effect of that judgment in the present state of the law, Dr. Lushington replied:—

The effect of that judgment would be, that it would be impossible to enforce any rate made by the churchwardens, such rate having been refused by the parish.

Would the effect be this also, supposing a minority in the vestry, not only the churchwardens, but a minority of the parishioners, as well as the churchwardens, were in favour of a rate, and the majority were opposed to the rate, that it would be impossible to make the rate?—Yes, that would be the state of the case; they could not make it.

That being the state of the case, is it the fact that the majority who refused to make the rate are still in law censurable, and liable to a penalty for not making it?—By the common law, that is to say, by immemorial usage in this country, the parishioners are bound to repair the church, and to provide everything that is necessary for the decent performance of divine service, and of course if they refuse to do so they are guilty of a breach of duty; but there is no penalty that I am aware of that could possibly attach upon them.

Dr. Lushington is favourable to the plan of exempting Dissenters, but does not think it just or equitable that the law should be abolished on all Churchmen unless he was sure there was that good feeling prevailing that would uphold the Church, as he should think it a positive iniquity if there were not church-room found for the poor in this country. Thinks that if you could put the Dissenters out of the way you would have very little difficulty in ordinary cases in collecting the Church-rate, provided always that the Church-rate was moderate, and such as it ought to be, and not presenting one of those extreme cases such as he has known. Dr. Lushington further said:—

I think there would be a very strong feeling if you disqualified the Dissenters from coming to the church. Suppose you were to relieve all Dissenters from making a Church-rate, but at the same time you said they should not be entitled to a seat in the church, I think that would create a very mischievous effect indeed, and I certainly would leave the church doors open to them. It is all very well to say, if you take the benefit you ought to participate in the burthen, but I think it would be an act of great imprudence to shut the doors against them.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury: You would exclude them from the vestry, I presume?—Yes; because there they would be disposing of money, no part of which would have been contributed by them.

The Rev. R. C. SAVAGE, of Nuneaton, thinks that the abolition of Church-rates would seriously interfere with the work of rural clergymen, upon whom the burden of repairing the churches would mainly fall. In Nuneaton, where rates are laid for each district church, the plan has worked well. Of the parishes in Warwickshire (exclusive of Birmingham and its adjuncts), where the rate has been refused, the population amounts to about 13,000; of the remaining parishes in the county (exclusive of Birmingham, &c.), where the rate is granted, the population amounts to 150,000 or 160,000. Towards the close of his evidence, the Chairman asked Mr. Savage:—

Is it your experience in your own parish that Dissenters rather prefer the visits of clergymen in sickness to those of their own ministers?—They do; they constantly send to me or to my curates to attend them, and when I have gone to them, knowing them to be Dissenters, I have said to them, "I am willing to attend you, but it must be understood that I do not attend in conjunction with the Dissenting minister, not from any jealous feeling, but for the safety of your soul, because I may be taking one view of your case, and he may take another, therefore you must make your election." In all those cases, they have always said, "I would rather have you attend me." That has been my experience, both in Tamworth and Nuneaton, for twenty-five years.

Mr. WALPOLE E. GREENWELL, vestry clerk of St. Marylebone, gave evidence as to the peculiar position of affairs in that parish. The vestry have built a parish church, a burial-ground, and four other churches; and they have raised the money by borrowing on the security of the Church-rate and annuities; and a portion of that money is still owing. The original amount he thinks borrowed was about 170,000*l.*, and the amount that is now owing is about 29,400*l.* The vestry receive the whole of the pew-rents, which go towards the stipend of the minister (500*l.* a-year), the deficiency being paid by the rate, which is about one penny in the pound. There is no difficulty in levying the rate, which is collected with the other rates. It creates no ill-feeling. If a rate were refused, the Court of Queen's Bench would compel the vestry to levy it by mandamus; they are required to levy a rate for the purposes of the act, and they are elected to carry out those purposes; and if they were to say at once, "We will levy no rate," they would not discharge their duty as vestrymen. Thinks that an act passed for abolishing the Church-rate would complicate matters a good deal in the parish. It would be a question whether their local rate was affected by it or not.

The Rev. GEORGE OSBORN, a leading member of the Wesleyan Methodists, said he could only speak in his individual capacity. The Wesleyans are a body organised entirely upon the footing of personal religious conviction, and do not touch either

ecclesiastical or political questions at all. But he would state a fact or two:—

About twenty-five years ago there was a society organised to promote the separation of Church and State, and a certain Wesleyan minister undertook the office of secretary to that society, and the Conference, which is the chief authority in the connection which Wesley established, required him to resign that office; he declined to do so, and his separation from the body was the consequence. The action taken in his case led to a somewhat lengthened discussion in Conference.

Mr. Osborn then quoted from one of the speeches delivered on that occasion, which had been published at the request of Conference, in which the speaker says:—

No attacks upon the Church, as a national Establishment, have ever been countenanced by the body; the principles of strict dissent have never been either professed or assumed; attendance upon the religious services of the Established Church is not at all discouraged, and the late Mr. Watson, no incompetent judge, has given it as his opinion, that at no former period were there so many members of the Wesleyan societies decidedly friendly to the Church as at present. This peculiarity of character in the Wesleyan Methodists was, at their request, stated to the House of Commons in the year 1813, when the new law of religious toleration was under discussion, and, to meet their case, the term "Dissenter," and its correlatives, were omitted by the Legislature in that important enactment. Several members of the Methodist body in various parts of the kingdom still attend the religious services of the Church, and not a few of the more influential of them in various parts of the country affixed their signatures to the public declarations which have recently been made in her favour.

This was in 1824. The feelings of the body were not exactly the same now, for he was sorry to say that instances have occurred in considerable number, in which the rites of burial have been refused to the children of Methodists, in defiance of the law, and often in defiance of the recommendation of the diocesan, but always in defiance of the law. A feeling of irritation has thus been produced, which it is impossible to suppress, and the existence of which it would be improper to conceal. The Romanist tendencies of many clergymen have also not been without effect. But the feeling is rather local than general, and would probably die out if the causes which provoked it ceased. Such cases are ever and anon occurring, so as to keep up the irritation which in one case hardly subsides before another case of the same description occurs. The Wesleyans do not seek to be absolved from the payment of Church-rates.

As an individual, I should deplore the extinction of the National Church as one of the greatest calamities that could befall my native country. I wish to see it upheld in its integrity and increased in its usefulness, by every prudent and practical means, consistently with entire liberty to Nonconformists.

It is the greatest of home missionary institutions. He looks upon it as the only means of really leavening the country with that knowledge of Divine truth which is necessary to its welfare, and which needs to be extended and adapted to the growth of various places; but being so adapted and extended, he can conceive of no apparatus which may compare with it for efficiency. In his view all the voluntary efforts which might be put forward, either by separate classes of Nonconformists, or by the joint labours of well-disposed Churchmen and Nonconformists, would not suffice to compensate for the overthrow of the parochial system; which would, in that point of view, be very injurious to religion; and to the welfare of the country, as dependent upon religion. The Wesleyans do not depend so much as others on persons who have property. The contribution of a penny a-week, the principle of small sums systematised, has prevailed wherever the Methodist organisation has gone; so that their dependence is not so much upon the rich, or the middle classes, as upon the bulk of the worshippers.

Those small contributions would not be sufficient, certainly, to supply anything like a local ministry in thinly peopled places?—They would not. In the case of the Methodist body, they brought to the common fund from a considerable number of localities, and out of that common fund the minister is supported. The districts within which the localities are gathered together, so as to form a common fund, we call a circuit; the idea of territorial provision does not enter into the system at all.

Wesleyan ministers are paid, not by pew-rents, but by the voluntary contributions of the communicants. Mr. Osborn thus described the Wesleyan system of raising funds:—

It embraces first of all the weekly contributions of the members of the society, or the communicants, which are made in small communities called classes, into which every society is divided, and which are the foundation of all funds for the maintenance of the minister, and these are supplemented by public collections in the chapel; but the pew-rents, as a general rule, hitherto have gone to maintain the fabric of the building, and to pay off any debt that might have been incurred in its erection, the lighting, and cleaning, and repairs, and charges of that kind. The contributions for the benefit of the poor are another, and entirely distinct class of contributions.

Are those contributions which are applied to maintaining the fabric of the building generally sufficient for the purpose?—Upon the system which has hitherto prevailed, they have not been sufficient; in many cases they have had to be supplemented by an annual appeal to the entire community. There exists, in addition to the other, public and general, as distinguished from the local and the congregational funds, a chapel fund, the object of which is to assist in defraying the expenses connected with the fabric. That fund for the last few years has been expended mainly in discharging the

debts upon the fabrics, and it has been most beneficially and extensively used for that purpose up to this day.

In the case of the local resources being insufficient, owing to the poverty of the neighbourhood, or some other causes, recourse is had to the general fund for assistance, and for many years that assistance took the form of an annual grant. Each chapel requiring assistance, was expected to show its income, its expenditure, and its deficiency. Probably about 300,000*l.* had, within the last four or five years, been paid in extinction of debts. The fund, however, is not yet sufficient. The only ground of objection to every parish taxing itself for Church purposes appears to him a wish to overthrow the Established Church. Has heard of "The Liberation Society." Is not aware that any Methodist takes an active or leading part in it. They have been sometimes taunted and reproached by those who are active on that side, because they have not taken an active part in it. He supposes the object of that society to be the dis-establishment of the Church of England. Thinks he has seen in the documents of that society an intimation that the success of this measure, if it should succeed, is to be regarded as preparatory to something else, something like the secularisation of Church property in general throughout the kingdom.

It has been stated in evidence before this committee, that if a voluntary system were introduced into the Church, that she had no connexion at all with the State, and that her endowments were taken away from her, her vital action and energy would be very materially increased, and the interests of religion generally promoted throughout the country; I think I understood you to say that it was not your opinion?—The question is a very comprehensive one, and, as far as I am able to form an opinion on it, my opinion is decidedly the reverse, and that the Established Church, by being disendowed, would lose the immense advantages which she now possesses: first, for penetrating the whole mass of the population; secondly, for the cultivation of a high theological literature, which is essential to the interests of Christianity in the long run; and, thirdly, for the hold which it now has upon the upper classes of society, which I take to be as essential to the national welfare as its hold upon the lower classes. But I have not had time to prepare an answer to the question, and I can only speak *impromptu* the settled convictions of my mind, formed after long and careful observation, and with an anxious desire to know what will best promote the welfare of the country on the whole. I apprehend that the services which are rendered by the Established Church to the upper classes, as well as to the lower classes, and its influence upon legislation and upon Government, after all allowances have been made for mistakes and for corruptions, and for the defects which arise in the best constituted systems, merely by the lapse of time—I say, after allowance has been made for all these circumstances—I do apprehend that the influence of the Established Church upon the welfare of England is inestimably valuable; and I pray to God that it may never cease or be weakened. I cannot understand how, upon the supposition that it was so overthrown, the national profession of Christianity could be maintained.

To place the Church upon a voluntary basis would be, in his view, to unsettle the whole kingdom, and to unsettle men's minds upon every question, and to destroy or unsettle the tenure of property to a perilous extent, and to unsettle the religious institutions, as a matter of course. Thinks it best to let Church-rates stand as they are. If the introduction of exemptions were allowed, it is hard to say where they would stop. If the Legislature in its wisdom could see a method by which the parties objecting might be relieved, without invading a principle, he had nothing more to say.

Do not some Dissenters feel it to be a subject of grievance to contribute to their own chapels besides being called upon to contribute to the Church?—Many Dissenters, I dare say, and many Methodists, too, have that feeling, and it has always appeared to me, that it must be looked at as involving the principle of an Establishment, and the principle of submitting to the majority in such matters.

The next witness examined was Mr. JOHN GLADDING, a Dissenter, of St. Luke's, Finsbury, and West Ham, in Essex. Thinks Dissenters would prefer the present system to any special exemption. In rural districts the working of the law is satisfactory. Does not think the conscientious objection so extensive as is generally supposed. Does not think that any definite idea of the extinction of the Establishment is entertained by the Dissenters at large. Cannot clearly make out what the Liberation Society means. Does not belong to that body. He contributes to Church-rates in the country but not in London; because he thinks it is unjust to levy a rate in large towns, where a majority of the parishioners dissent from the established form of religion.

The Rev. EDWARD MOORE, Rector of Frettingden, in Kent, was the last witness examined. In his evidence there was not much novelty. He thinks the opposition to Church-rates in many rural districts is subsiding, and that it would be a very serious misfortune to rural parishes if there was not a means of collecting a rate for the repair of the fabric of the churches, and of the maintenance of the churches?

You do not see any way in which the want of that could be supplied?—Not by any voluntary subscriptions, I feel convinced that it could not. It has been suggested, that it might be done by some such means as the present Diocesan Education Boards; but the sum that would be required, in aid of what would be done within the parishes, would be so very large, that I do not conceive that there would be the slightest possibility of it being so provided, for public subscriptions never could reach anything like the amount that would be required.

Probably you would say that if there was an easier mode of collecting the rate there would be much less difficulty experienced in the matter?—I think that if

the question were settled in any way whatever, that is, if the agitation were at an end in the rural districts, there would be no difficulty in collecting the rate on the present plan, and I am fortified in that opinion by the opinions of a very large majority of the clergy in my own district, who all think that they would have no difficulty in collecting the rate, if the agitation and excitement were at an end; very few of them have any difficulty now.

Very few Dissenters, he has found, object to a moderate rate.

The Lords' Committee, as we have already said, resolved not to make a report, but to recommend their re-appointment next session.

The following extract from a recent article in the *Watchman*, the weekly organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, may be read in connexion with Mr. Osborn's evidence. Whatever its wishes may be, the *Watchman* sees small prospect of retaining Church-rates:—

"Notwithstanding the efforts which the Church Committee of Laymen and their supporters in the House of Lords are putting forth, we regret to say that we do not perceive any probability of a satisfactory adjustment or compromise of this painful dispute. It cannot be a disservice to the Church frankly to state what all must discern of the external aspects of the case. Looking at it, first, from a political point of view, is there any prospect that the House of Commons will reverse its repeated votes in favour of total abolition? Is there any appearance that the chief members of the Government, who have, though reluctantly, at last brought themselves to abandon their defence of the rate, will retract their late concessions and violate their pledges to its adversaries? Is it possible to reconvert the Liberal press, or to make even the *Times*, in such a matter as this, with facile pen re-write its leading articles? Then we are to look at the constituencies. There the battle has been faintly fought and lost. Neither party is likely to deny that the majorities in the Commons adverse to the rate have resulted, in a large measure, from a democratic pressure from without. How else can the fact be accounted for that in a chamber, the vast majority of whose members have since the prorogation been sitting every Sunday in the family pews of town and country churches—many of them, doubtless, feeling in those quiet recesses some compunction for the votes they gave to Sir J. Trelawny's Total Abolition Bill—the Establishment has been treated in such a manner as it assuredly would not be treated in any other assembly of English gentlemen where Dissenters were so remarkably in the minority? There can be no answer, except a reference to the force of opinion in the constituencies to which representatives are amenable. Among these the objection to Church-rates is partly conscientious; partly, it is what one of the witnesses, a strong abolitionist, describes by the strange phrase, 'Evangelical Radicalism;' partly, and we think principally, it is simply democratic. To the constituencies the members of the House of Commons know that, if a Reform Bill be next year passed, they must make an early appeal; they know, also, that in these constituencies, as expanded by the bill, the democratic element will be larger and mightier than before. We take no pleasure in stating these things, but they are as certain as aught that is future and contingent can be. The conclusion is, that neither with the present, nor afterwards with the reformed Parliament, can Church-rates have more than diminishing chance. It is beyond expectation that there will ever be another majority in their favour in the Commons; and we all know that resistance to the will of the representatives of the people by the House of Lords can last but for a time, and can scarcely be persisted in after the Lower House has received an accession of members brought in for the express purpose of abating Conservative and aristocratic influences. There are many to whom this aspect of the case will be unpleasant; there are points in it afflicting, we are persuaded, to many Methodists, but it can avail nothing to shut one's eyes against it."

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

HAMMERSMITH.—On Tuesday evening, a numerously-attended public meeting of the parishioners of Hammersmith was held in the National School-rooms, adjoining the church, for the purpose of making a rate for the repairs of the church for the present year, and for other expenses. The Rev. Mr. Boyle, the vicar, occupied the chair. Mr. Roberts, the vestry clerk, read the churchwarden's estimate, the total of which was 447*l.* 4*s.* A rate of 2*d.* in the pound would realise 440*l.* Mr. Churchwarden Morrison moved that a rate of 2*d.* in the pound be made. The Rev. Dr. Leechman moved an amendment that the rate be not granted, and that arrangements be made for a voluntary collection for the repairs of the church. Mr. Betteridge seconded the amendment, and proposed to the churchwardens to abandon the rate, and seek for a voluntary subscription. He for one was ready to give double the sum he would be charged upon the rate. The motion on being put was lost, and the amendment carried. Mr. Betteridge said he should be happy to give 10*s.* towards the expenses. The Rev. Dr. Leechman said he should be happy to see the collector.

WALTHAMSTOW.—A Church-rate has been carried at Walthamstow, by a majority of 56 votes; but there was a majority of 17 persons against it.

HENLEY, OXON.—At a recent meeting of the occupiers of sittings in the church of this parish, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That this

meeting are desirous of expressing their approval of the services as at present conducted in the parish church, and the great regret they would feel if the evening service were discontinued during the winter months; and at the same time they wish to state their opinion that the expenses of carrying on the church services beyond those chargeable on the income of the churchwardens should be borne by those who hold allotted sittings in the church." A subscription list was then opened, and the sum of 48*l.* 11*s.* was at once contributed.

CHURCH-RATES, NEWTON BURGSLAND, NEAR ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—A correspondent writes:—"After three years of hard and continuous exertion we have in this parish annihilated Church-rates. At a vestry-meeting held on Thursday last, the 6th inst., a new rate of 1*d.* in the pound was asked for by the churchwardens, when an amendment was moved to the effect that 'this meeting adjourn for the space of one month to give the churchwardens time and opportunity to collect the arrears of the last rate.' When out came the truth of the matter, viz., that the rate party found 'they dare not proceed further with that rate, it being entirely illegal.' The amendment was withdrawn, and in its stead was moved, 'That it is the opinion of this meeting that the fabric of the church, and the expenses of divine worship, will be more certainly sustained by the free-will offerings of the people than by a compulsory rate; and in consideration whereof it is unanimously agreed that two special sermons shall be preached in the parish church, after which collections shall be made for this object.' This was carried as a substantive motion, against which there was not a single vote given. I cannot close this hasty note without thanking you, Sir, for the valuable information you have so frequently given us in the columns of the *Nonconformist*, and through you I would desire to thank the Liberation Society too for the papers and information they have so kindly given."

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL OF A PERPETUAL CURATE.—A correspondent sends us a copy of a letter on Church-rates, circulated among the parishioners of Tring, by the Rev. H. A. Harvey, perpetual curate of that place. The following is an extract:—

The question before us is nothing more or less than whether there shall be a national religion or not. I would ask you to support the rate on that ground. We know indeed from the very fact of the agitation which it has been possible to keep up on the question, that the law of Church-rates is in certain points in an unsatisfactory state; but a necessity for an arrangement of the law does not make it necessary that Church-rates should not be supported; on the contrary, Church-rates cannot be given up without the abandonment of a national religion; and if the fabrics and the necessary requirements of worship are not maintained by law, the nation becomes, as a nation, without a religion, without a faith. This is a state of things, I should hope, few of us would wish to see; and it is for this reason that I would appeal, not only to members of the Church as established by law, but to those who would dissent from the Establishment (as it is termed) to support a Church-rate. A nation must recognise in its laws some religion, or none at all. In the latter case it becomes as a nation infidel. Let all of us who would avert such a catastrophe support a rate which has for its objects the maintenance of a National Church.

The appeal had not the desired effect; the motion for a rate was defeated in the vestry by a large majority, and the pro-rate party did not venture to demand a poll.

MAKING A VOLUNTARY RATE.—A vestry-meeting held on Easter Monday, 1858, the Dissenters of Saffron Walden made a determined stand against the making of a rate. Beaten in vestry, they demanded a poll on various items, and on the question rate or no rate. As was anticipated, the rate was carried by a large majority; but it soon became evident to the anti-rate party that their opponents, though successful on the poll, felt that their cause was lost—that, in short, the temper of the rate-payers was such that it would be utterly impossible to collect another rate if made. This impression was confirmed when the following Easter, the customary period of making a rate, was allowed to pass over without any attempt to do so, and it was hoped the question was finally settled. But to the surprise of most, on Sunday, Sept. 25, a paper was found on the church door, giving notice that, on the following Saturday, a vestry-meeting would be held for the purpose of making a rate. The anti-rate party immediately took action on the matter, and invited a lecturer from the Liberation Society to afford information relative to the law and working of Church-rates; and, in response to the invitation, Mr. Oulton attended, and delivered an admirable lecture on Friday last at the General Baptist chapel, the only place to be obtained for the purpose. The meeting was numerously attended, and the lecture well received; the chair being occupied by the Rev. John Marten, the minister of the place. On the Saturday a large party, headed by the Rev. W. A. Gilson, repaired to the vestry to watch the proceedings of the pro-rate party. In reply to a question, the churchwardens gave an explicit guarantee that no person objecting to the rate proposed to be made would be compelled to pay it. The Dissenters might, therefore, consider themselves exempt from payment, for in no case would any legal steps be taken to enforce the rate. Upon this understanding the Dissenters left the vestry in a body, leaving the Church friends at liberty to make their rate, which is virtually a voluntary one. The result is, thus far, thought satisfactory by the friends of voluntarism in the town, and their opponents have openly declared their belief that compulsory rates are now very short-lived.

THE ANNUITY-TAX AGAIN.

At the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on Tuesday, several cases of prosecutions for payment of Annuity-tax were brought before Sheriff Jameson. The first case called was that of Aitken v. Almond, in which there was no appearance for the defender, and decree was granted. The next case was that of Aitken v. Brydon, printer, in which Mr. John Robertson appeared for the defender, and craved for delay, when the Sheriff, of consent, postponed the case. The sum sued for was 27*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The other two cases were for the sums of 23*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* and 20*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and, no appearance being made for the defenders, decree was granted in both cases.

Orders have been issued by the Crown-office for the apprehension of several of the parties who assaulted and deforced the sheriff's officers in the collection of the Annuity-tax on the 17th ult. On Saturday the city officers, aided by the police, proceeded to the premises of Mr. Hunter, confectioner, St. Andrew's-street, where the deforcement took place, having warrants for the apprehension of Mr. Hunter and Thomas Peacock, his foreman. Mr. Hunter was absent at the time, but Peacock was taken into custody and conveyed to the office of the Procurator-Fiscal for the city, where he was afterwards liberated on finding bail for 30*l.* The apprehension was quite peaceably effected, but shortly afterwards a large crowd assembled round the door, though happily there was no attempt to disturb the peace. The charge against Mr. Hunter and his foreman is that of assault and deforcement of officers in the execution of their duty. The circumstances will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. There has been no attempt since to enforce payment of the tax against him, but the warrant now issued is the result of a protracted inquiry into the deforcement by the Procurator-Fiscal, who reported the case to the Crown-office.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday, Mr. Ross asked the chairman whether he had had any communication with the Lord-Advocate in reference to the Annuity-tax Bill? The chairman said that, at last meeting of the Chamber, some misapprehension seemed to exist in the minds of several of the members as to the line of conduct pursued by the Lord-Advocate, during last session, on the subject of the bill. It seemed then to be thought that the Lord-Advocate was not sufficiently warm in the carrying through of the bill; but he (the Chairman) had found that the case was quite the reverse. Mr. Adam Black was perfectly satisfied with what was done last session, and had not thought it advisable that the Lord-Advocate's name should appear on the bill along with his own. On this point both the Lord-Advocate and Mr. Black were perfectly agreed; and the leaving out of the Lord-Advocate's name from the bill had enabled Mr. Black to take more unfettered and independent action in the matter than he could otherwise have done.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson says:—"I may be told that the ministers of the Established Church did not impose this obnoxious tax. No! but what I blame them for is, that they have so constantly and strenuously opposed its abolition, and resisted every attempt to arrange for their support on a more equitable and popular basis." It is, he adds, "a tax which everyone in the kingdom but themselves sees to be unjust—which the altered circumstances of Scotland have rendered more glaringly unjust still—which has brought our quiet community again and again so near to insurrection that the military have been brought out to prevent the threatened evil, and when it seemed more likely than otherwise that blood would be shed!"

THE BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY AND THE REVIVAL.

The following "appeal" has just been issued by the Baptist Irish Society. An advertisement also appears in our columns to-day. It is much to be desired that every Evangelical mission should be sustained in any well-considered place of operation in Ireland at the present time. Our readers will perceive that the object is not sectarian, but Evangelical.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EVANGELICAL TRUTH.

The recent religious awakening in Ireland has secured for the preaching of the Gospel a measure of attention it has never had before among the Irish people. In many villages and towns where, only a few short months since, scarcely any persons could be induced to listen, hundreds, and sometimes thousands, will now press to hear the word of the kingdom.

The demand for ministerial labour is therefore very great. It is far more than can be met by the united efforts of all denominations. There is every reason to believe that this demand will continue to increase, while the approach of winter will necessarily prevent the visits of ministers from England and Scotland who have, to some extent, supplemented the labours of resident pastors. Many of these resident pastors have been well-nigh exhausted by the amount of labour imposed upon them; they will now have far less occasional help than they had in the summer months. The earnest desire for the Gospel is unabated. The question therefore presses as one of deepest moment, What is to be done during the coming winter for the further evangelisation of Ireland?

The Committee of the Baptist Irish Society have prayerfully considered this question, and have resolved on the temporary employment of additional Evangelists. They have adopted the plan of temporary evangelistic effort because it is an agency greatly needed to carry the Gospel to districts outlying the towns where the revival now obtains; because it does not involve the permanent charge of a settled ministry; and because they believe

The principal opponents of the Church in Nottingham are among the Baptists.

The Right Hon. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, D.C.L., was, as is well known, one of the judges before whom the celebrated *Braintree* case was brought, and whose judgment the House of Lords confirmed. Asked what is the effect of that judgment in the present state of the law, Dr. Lushington replied:—

The effect of that judgment would be, that it would be impossible to enforce any rate made by the churchwardens, such rate having been refused by the parish.

Would the effect be this also, supposing a minority in the vestry, not only the churchwardens, but a minority of the parishioners, as well as the churchwardens, were in favour of a rate, and the majority were opposed to the rate, that it would be impossible to make the rate?—Yes, that would be the state of the case; they could not make it.

That being the state of the case, is it the fact that the majority who refused to make the rate are still in law censurable, and liable to a penalty for not making it?—By the common law, that is to say, by immemorial usage in this country, the parishioners are bound to repair the church, and to provide everything that is necessary for the decent performance of divine service, and of course if they refuse to do so they are guilty of a breach of duty; but there is no penalty that I am aware of that could possibly attach upon them.

Dr. Lushington is favourable to the plan of exempting Dissenters, but does not think it just or equitable that the law should be abolished on all Churchmen unless he was sure there was that good feeling prevailing that would uphold the Church, as he should think it a positive iniquity if there were not church-rooms found for the poor in this country. Thinks that if you could put the Dissenters out of the way you would have very little difficulty in ordinary cases in collecting the Church-rate, provided always that the Church-rate was moderate, and such as it ought to be, and not presenting one of those extreme cases such as he has known. Dr. Lushington further said:—

I think there would be a very strong feeling if you disqualified the Dissenters from coming to the church. Suppose you were to relieve all Dissenters from making a Church-rate, but at the same time you said they should not be entitled to a seat in the church, I think that would create a very mischievous effect indeed, and I certainly would leave the church doors open to them. It is all very well to say, if you take the benefit you ought to participate in the burthen, but I think it would be an act of great imprudence to shut the doors against them.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury: You would exclude them from the vestry, I presume?—Yes; because there they would be disposing of money, no part of which would have been contributed by them.

The Rev. R. C. SAVAGE, of Nuneaton, thinks that the abolition of Church-rates would seriously interfere with the work of rural clergymen, upon whom the burden of repairing the churches would mainly fall. In Nuneaton, where rates are laid for each district church, the plan has worked well. Of the parishes in Warwickshire (exclusive of Birmingham and its adjuncts), where the rate has been refused, the population amounts to about 13,000; of the remaining parishes in the county (exclusive of Birmingham, &c.), where the rate is granted, the population amounts to 150,000 or 160,000. Towards the close of his evidence, the Chairman asked Mr. Savage:—

Is it your experience in your own parish that Dissenters rather prefer the visits of clergymen in sickness to those of their own ministers?—They do; they constantly send to me or to my curates to attend them, and when I have gone to them, knowing them to be Dissenters, I have said to them, "I am willing to attend you, but it must be understood that I do not attend in conjunction with the Dissenting minister, not from any jealous feeling, but for the safety of your soul, because I may be taking one view of your case, and he may take another, therefore you must make your election." In all those cases, they have always said, "I would rather have you attend me." That has been my experience, both in Tamworth and Nuneaton, for twenty-five years.

Mr. WALPOLE E. GREENWELL, vestry clerk of St. Marylebone, gave evidence as to the peculiar position of affairs in that parish. The vestry have built a parish church, a burial-ground, and four other churches; and they have raised the money by borrowing on the security of the Church-rate and annuities; and a portion of that money is still owing. The original amount he thinks borrowed was about 170,000*l.*, and the amount that is now owing is about 29,400*l.* The vestry receive the whole of the pew-rents, which go towards the stipend of the minister (500*l.* a-year), the deficiency being paid by the rate, which is about one penny in the pound. There is no difficulty in levying the rate, which is collected with the other rates. It creates no ill-feeling. If a rate were refused, the Court of Queen's Bench would compel the vestry to levy it by mandamus; they are required to levy a rate for the purposes of the act, and they are elected to carry out those purposes; and if they were to say at once, "We will levy no rate," they would not discharge their duty as vestrymen. Thinks that an act passed for abolishing the Church-rate would complicate matters a good deal in the parish. It would be a question whether their local rate was affected by it or not.

The Rev. GEORGE OSBORN, a leading member of the Wesleyan Methodists, said he could only speak in his individual capacity. The Wesleyans are a body organised entirely upon the footing of personal religious conviction, and do not touch either

ecclesiastical or political questions at all. But he would state a fact or two:—

About twenty-five years ago there was a society organised to promote the separation of Church and State, and a certain Wesleyan minister undertook the office of secretary to that society, and the Conference, which is the chief authority in the connexion which Wesley established, required him to resign that office; he declined to do so, and his separation from the body was the consequence. The action taken in his case led to a somewhat lengthened discussion in Conference.

Mr. Osborn then quoted from one of the speeches delivered on that occasion, which had been published at the request of Conference, in which the speaker says:—

No attacks upon the Church, as a national Establishment, have ever been countenanced by the body; the principles of strict dissent have never been either professed or assumed; attendance upon the religious services of the Established Church is not at all discouraged, and the late Mr. Watson, no incompetent judge, has given it as his opinion, that at no former period were there so many members of the Wesleyan societies decidedly friendly to the Church as at present. This peculiarity of character in the Wesleyan Methodists was, at their request, stated to the House of Commons in the year 1813, when the new law of religious toleration was under discussion, and, to meet their case, the term "Dissenter," and its correlatives, were omitted by the Legislature in that important enactment. Several members of the Methodist body in various parts of the kingdom still attend the religious services of the Church, and not a few of the more influential of them in various parts of the country affixed their signatures to the public declarations which have recently been made in her favour.

This was in 1824. The feelings of the body were not exactly the same now, for he was sorry to say that instances have occurred in considerable number, in which the rites of burial have been refused to the children of Methodists, in defiance of the law, and often in defiance of the recommendation of the diocesan, but always in defiance of the law. A feeling of irritation has thus been produced, which it is impossible to suppress, and the existence of which it would be improper to conceal. The Romanist tendencies of many clergymen have also not been without effect. But the feeling is rather local than general, and would probably die out if the causes which provoked it ceased. Such cases are ever and anon occurring, so as to keep up the irritation which in one case hardly subsides before another case of the same description occurs. The Wesleyans do not seek to be absolved from the payment of Church-rates.

As an individual, I should deplore the extinction of the National Church as one of the greatest calamities that could befall my native country. I wish to see it upheld in its integrity and increased in its usefulness, by every prudent and practical means, consistently with entire liberty to Nonconformists.

It is the greatest of home missionary institutions. He looks upon it as the only means of really leavening the country with that knowledge of Divine truth which is necessary to its welfare, and which needs to be extended and adapted to the growth of various places; but being so adapted and extended, he can conceive of no apparatus which may compare with it for efficiency. In his view all the voluntary efforts which might be put forward, either by separate classes of Nonconformists, or by the joint labours of well-disposed Churchmen and Nonconformists, would not suffice to compensate for the overthrow of the parochial system; which would, in that point of view, be very injurious to religion, and to the welfare of the country, as dependent upon religion. The Wesleyans do not depend so much as others on persons who have property. The contribution of a penny a-week, the principle of small sums systematised, has prevailed wherever the Methodist organisation has gone; so that their dependence is not so much upon the rich, or the middle classes, as upon the bulk of the worshippers.

Those small contributions would not be sufficient, certainly, to supply anything like a local ministry in thinly peopled places?—They would not. In the case of the Methodist body, they brought to the common fund from a considerable number of localities, and out of that common fund the minister is supported. The districts within which the localities are gathered together, so as to form a common fund, we call a circuit: the idea of territorial provision does not enter into the system at all.

Wesleyan ministers are paid, not by pew-rents, but by the voluntary contributions of the communicants. Mr. Osborn thus described the Wesleyan system of raising funds:—

It embraces first of all the weekly contributions of the members of the society, or the communicants, which are made in small communities called classes, into which every society is divided, and which are the foundation of all funds for the maintenance of the minister, and these are supplemented by public collections in the chapel; but the pew-rents, as a general rule, hitherto have gone to maintain the fabric of the building, and to pay off any debt that might have been incurred in its erection, the lighting, and cleaning, and repairs, and charges of that kind. The contributions for the benefit of the poor are another, and entirely distinct class of contributions.

Are these contributions which are applied to maintaining the fabric of the building generally sufficient for the purpose?—Upon the system which has hitherto prevailed, they have not been sufficient; in many cases they have had to be supplemented by an annual appeal to the entire community. There exists, in addition to the other, public and general, as distinguished from the local and the congregational funds, a chapel fund, the object of which is to assist in defraying the expenses connected with the fabric. That fund for the last few years has been expended mainly in discharging the

debts upon the fabrics, and it has been most beneficially and extensively used for that purpose up to this day.

In the case of the local resources being insufficient, owing to the poverty of the neighbourhood, or some other causes, recourse is had to the general fund for assistance, and for many years that assistance took the form of an annual grant. Each chapel requiring assistance, was expected to show its income, its expenditure, and its deficiency. Probably about 300,000*l.* had, within the last four or five years, been paid in extinction of debts. The fund, however, is not yet sufficient. The only ground of objection to every parish taxing itself for Church purposes appears to him a wish to overthrow the Established Church. Has heard of "The Liberation Society." Is not aware that any Methodist takes an active or leading part in it. They have been sometimes taunted and reproached by those who are active on that side, because they have not taken an active part in it. He supposes the object of that society to be the dis-establishment of the Church of England. Thinks he has seen in the documents of that society an intimation that the success of this measure, if it should succeed, is to be regarded as preparatory to something else, something like the secularisation of Church property in general throughout the kingdom.

It has been stated in evidence before this committee, that if a voluntary system were introduced into the Church, that she had no connexion at all with the State, and that her endowments were taken away from her, her vital action and energy would be very materially increased, and the interests of religion generally promoted throughout the country; I think I understood you to say that it was not your opinion?—The question is a very comprehensive one, and, as far as I am able to form an opinion on it, my opinion is decidedly the reverse, and that the Established Church, by being dis-endowed, would lose the immense advantages which she now possesses: first, for penetrating the whole mass of the population; secondly, for the cultivation of a high theological literature, which is essential to the interests of Christianity in the long run; and, thirdly, for the hold which it now has upon the upper classes of society, which I take to be as essential to the national welfare as its hold upon the lower classes. But I have not had time to prepare an answer to the question, and I can only speak *impromptu* the settled convictions of my mind, formed after long and careful observation, and with an anxious desire to know what will best promote the welfare of the country on the whole. I apprehend that the services which are rendered by the Established Church to the upper classes, as well as to the lower classes, and its influence upon legislation and upon Government, after all allowances have been made for mistakes and for corruptions, and for the defects which arise in the best constituted systems, merely by the lapse of time—I say, after allowances has been made for all these circumstances—I do apprehend that the influence of the Established Church upon the welfare of England is inestimably valuable; and I pray to God that it may never cease or be weakened. I cannot understand how, upon the supposition that it was so overthrown, the national profession of Christianity could be maintained.

To place the Church upon a voluntary basis would be, in his view, to unsettle the whole kingdom, and to unsettle men's minds upon every question, and to destroy or unsettle the tenure of property to a perilous extent, and to unsettle the religious institutions, as a matter of course. Thinks it best to let Church-rates stand as they are. If the introduction of exemptions were allowed, it is hard to say where they would stop. If the Legislature in its wisdom could see a method by which the parties objecting might be relieved, without invading a principle, he had nothing more to say.

Do not some Dissenters feel it to be a subject of grievance to contribute to their own chapels besides being called upon to contribute to the Church?—Many Dissenters, I dare say, and many Methodists, too, have that feeling, and it has always appeared to me, that it must be looked at as involving the principle of an Establishment, and the principle of submitting to the majority in such matters.

The next witness examined was Mr. JOHN GLADDING, a Dissenter, of St. Luke's, Finsbury, and West Ham, in Essex. Thinks Dissenters would prefer the present system to any special exemption. In rural districts the working of the law is satisfactory. Does not think the conscientious objection so extensive as is generally supposed. Does not think that any definite idea of the extinction of the Establishment is entertained by the Dissenters at large. Cannot clearly make out what the Liberation Society means. Does not belong to that body. He contributes to Church-rates in the country but not in London; because he thinks it is unjust to levy a rate in large towns, where a majority of the parishioners dissent from the established form of religion.

The Rev. EDWARD MOORE, Rector of Frettingden, in Kent, was the last witness examined. In his evidence there was not much novelty. He thinks the opposition to Church-rates in many rural districts is subsiding, and that it would be a very serious misfortune to rural parishes if there was not a means of collecting a rate for the repair of the fabric of the churches, and of the maintenance of the churches?

You do not see any way in which the want of that could be supplied?—Not by any voluntary subscriptions, I feel convinced that it could not. It has been suggested, that it might be done by some such means as the present Diocesan Education Boards; but the sum that would be required, in aid of what would be done within the parishes, would be so very large, that I do not conceive that there would be the slightest possibility of it being so provided, for public subscriptions never could reach anything like the amount that would be required.

Probably you would say that if there was an easier mode of collecting the rate there would be much less difficulty experienced in the matter?—I think that if

the question were settled in any way whatever, that is, if the agitation were at an end in the rural districts, there would be no difficulty in collecting the rate on the present plan, and I am fortified in that opinion by the opinions of a very large majority of the clergy in my own district, who all think that they would have no difficulty in collecting the rate, if the agitation and excitement were at an end; very few of them have any difficulty now.

Very few Dissenters, he has found, object to a moderate rate.

The Lords' Committee, as we have already said, resolved not to make a report, but to recommend their re-appointment next session.

The following extract from a recent article in the *Watchman*, the weekly organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, may be read in connexion with Mr. Osborn's evidence. Whatever its wishes may be, the *Watchman* sees small prospect of retaining Church-rates:—

"Notwithstanding the efforts which the Church Committee of Laymen and their supporters in the House of Lords are putting forth, we regret to say that we do not perceive any probability of a satisfactory adjustment or compromise of this painful dispute. It cannot be a disservice to the Church frankly to state what all must discern of the external aspects of the case. Looking at it, first, from a political point of view, is there any prospect that the House of Commons will reverse its repeated votes in favour of total abolition? Is there any appearance that the chief members of the Government, who have, though reluctantly, at last brought themselves to abandon their defence of the rate, will retract their late concessions and violate their pledges to its adversaries? Is it possible to reconvert the Liberal press, or to make even the *Times*, in such a matter as this, with facile pen re-write its leading articles? Then we are to look at the constituencies. There the battle has been faintly fought and lost. Neither party is likely to deny that the majorities in the Commons adverse to the rate have resulted, in a large measure, from a democratic pressure from without. How else can the fact be accounted for that in a chamber, the vast majority of whose members have since the prorogation been sitting every Sunday in the family pews of town and country churches—many of them, doubtless, feeling in those quiet recesses some compunction for the votes they gave to Sir J. Trelawny's Total Abolition Bill—the Establishment has been treated in such a manner as it assuredly would not be treated in any other assembly of English gentlemen where Dissenters were so remarkably in the minority? There can be no answer, except a reference to the force of opinion in the constituencies to which representatives are amenable. Among these the objection to Church-rates is partly conscientious: partly, it is what one of the witnesses, a strong abolitionist, describes by the strange phrase, 'Evangelical Radicalism'; partly, and we think principally, it is simply democratic. To the constituencies the members of the House of Commons know that, if a Reform Bill be next year passed, they must make an early appeal; they know, also, that in these constituencies, as expanded by the bill, the democratic element will be larger and mightier than before. We take no pleasure in stating these things, but they are as certain as aught that is future and contingent can be. The conclusion is, that neither with the present, nor afterwards with the reformed Parliament, can Church-rates have more than diminishing chance. It is beyond expectation that there will ever be another majority in their favour in the Commons; and we all know that resistance to the will of the representatives of the people by the House of Lords can last but for a time, and can scarcely be persisted in after the Lower House has received an accession of members brought in for the express purpose of abating Conservative and aristocratic influences. There are many to whom this aspect of the case will be unpleasant; there are points in it afflicting, we are persuaded, to many Methodists, but it can avail nothing to shut one's eyes against it."

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

HAMMERSMITH.—On Tuesday evening, a numerously-attended public meeting of the parishioners of Hammersmith was held in the National School-rooms, adjoining the church, for the purpose of making a rate for the repairs of the church for the present year, and for other expenses. The Rev. Mr. Boyle, the vicar, occupied the chair. Mr. Roberts, the vestry clerk, read the churchwarden's estimate, the total of which was 447*l.* 4*s.* A rate of 2*d.* in the pound would realise 440*l.* Mr. Churchwarden Morrison moved that a rate of 2*d.* in the pound be made. The Rev. Dr. Leechman moved an amendment that the rate be not granted, and that arrangements be made for a voluntary collection for the repairs of the church. Mr. Betteridge seconded the amendment, and proposed to the churchwardens to abandon the rate, and seek for a voluntary subscription. He for one was ready to give double the sum he would be charged upon the rate. The motion on being put was lost, and the amendment carried. Mr. Betteridge said he should be happy to give 10*s.* towards the expenses. The Rev. Dr. Leechman said he should be happy to see the collector.

WALTHAMSTOW.—A Church-rate has been carried at Walthamstow, by a majority of 56 votes; but there was a majority of 17 persons against it.

HENLEY, OXON.—At a recent meeting of the occupiers of sittings in the church of this parish, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That this

meeting are desirous of expressing their approval of the services as at present conducted in the parish church, and the great regret they would feel if the evening service were discontinued during the winter months; and at the same time they wish to state their opinion that the expenses of carrying on the church services beyond those chargeable on the income of the churchwardens should be borne by those who hold allotted sittings in the church." A subscription list was then opened, and the sum of 48*l.* 11*s.* was at once contributed.

CHURCH-RATES, NEWTON BURGSLAND, NEAR ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—A correspondent writes:—"After three years of hard and continuous exertion we have in this parish annihilated Church-rates. At a vestry-meeting held on Thursday last, the 6th inst., a new rate of 1*d.* in the pound was asked for by the churchwardens, when an amendment was moved to the effect that 'this meeting adjourn for the space of one month to give the churchwardens time and opportunity to collect the arrears of the last rate.' When out came the truth of the matter, viz., that the rate party found 'they dare not proceed further with that rate, it being entirely illegal.' The amendment was withdrawn, and in its stead was moved, 'That it is the opinion of this meeting that the fabric of the church, and the expenses of divine worship, will be more certainly sustained by the free-will offerings of the people than by a compulsory rate; and in consideration whereof it is unanimously agreed that two special sermons shall be preached in the parish church, after which collections shall be made for this object.' This was carried as a substantive motion, against which there was not a single vote given. I cannot close this hasty note without thanking you, Sir, for the valuable information you have so frequently given us in the columns of the *Nonconformist*, and through you I would desire to thank the Liberation Society too for the papers and information they have so kindly given."

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL OF A PERPETUAL CURATE.—A correspondent sends us a copy of a letter on Church-rates, circulated among the parishioners of Tring, by the Rev. H. A. Harvey, perpetual curate of that place. The following is an extract:—

The question before us is nothing more or less than whether there shall be a national religion or not. I would ask you to support the rate on that ground. We know indeed from the very fact of the agitation which it has been possible to keep up on the question, that the law of Church-rates is in certain points in an unsatisfactory state; but a necessity for an arrangement of the law does not make it necessary that Church-rates should not be supported; on the contrary, Church-rates cannot be given up without the abandonment of a national religion; and if the fabrics and the necessary requirements of worship are not maintained by law, the nation becomes, as a nation, without a religion, without a faith. This is a state of things, I should hope, few of us would wish to see; and it is for this reason that I would appeal, not only to members of the Church as established by law, but to those who would dissent from the Establishment (as it is termed) to support a Church-rate. A nation must recognise in its laws some religion, or none at all. In the latter case it becomes as a nation infidel. Let all of us who would avert such a catastrophe support a rate which has for its objects the maintenance of a National Church.

The appeal had not the desired effect; the motion for a rate was defeated in the vestry by a large majority, and the pro-rate party did not venture to demand a poll.

MAKING A VOLUNTARY RATE.—A vestry-meeting held on Easter Monday, 1858, the Dissenters of Saffron Walden made a determined stand against the making of a rate. Beaten in vestry, they demanded a poll on various items, and on the question rate or no rate. As was anticipated, the rate was carried by a large majority; but it soon became evident to the anti-rate party that their opponents, though successful on the poll, felt that their cause was lost—that, in short, the temper of the rate-payers was such that it would be utterly impossible to collect another rate if made. This impression was confirmed when the following Easter, the customary period of making a rate, was allowed to pass over without any attempt to do so, and it was hoped the question was finally settled. But to the surprise of most, on Sunday, Sept. 25, a paper was found on the church door, giving notice that, on the following Saturday, a vestry-meeting would be held for the purpose of making a rate. The anti-rate party immediately took action on the matter, and invited a lecturer from the Liberation Society to afford information relative to the law and working of Church-rates; and, in response to the invitation, Mr. Oulton attended, and delivered an admirable lecture on Friday last at the General Baptist chapel, the only place to be obtained for the purpose. The meeting was numerously attended, and the lecture well received; the chair being occupied by the Rev. John Marten, the minister of the place. On the Saturday a large party, headed by the Rev. W. A. Gilson, repaired to the vestry to watch the proceedings of the pro-rate party. In reply to a question, the churchwardens gave an explicit guarantee that no person objecting to the rate proposed to be made would be compelled to pay it. The Dissenters might, therefore, consider themselves exempt from payment, for in no case would any legal steps be taken to enforce the rate. Upon this understanding the Dissenters left the vestry in a body, leaving the Church friends at liberty to make their rate, which is virtually a voluntary one. The result is, thus far, thought satisfactory by the friends of voluntarism in the town, and their opponents have openly declared their belief that compulsory rates are now very short-lived.

THE ANNUITY-TAX AGAIN.

At the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on Tuesday, several cases of prosecutions for payment of Annuity-tax were brought before Sheriff Jameson. The first case called was that of Aitken v. Almond, in which there was no appearance for the defender, and decree was granted. The next case was that of Aitken v. Brydon, printer, in which Mr. John Robertson appeared for the defender, and craved for delay, when the Sheriff, of consent, postponed the case. The sum sued for was 27*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The other two cases were for the sums of 23*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* and 20*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and, no appearance being made for the defenders, decree was granted in both cases.

Orders have been issued by the Crown-office for the apprehension of several of the parties who assaulted and deforced the sheriffs' officers in the collection of the Annuity-tax on the 17th ult. On Saturday the city officers, aided by the police, proceeded to the premises of Mr. Hunter, confectioner, St. Andrew's-street, where the deforcement took place, having warrants for the apprehension of Mr. Hunter and Thomas Peacock, his foreman. Mr. Hunter was absent at the time, but Peacock was taken into custody and conveyed to the office of the Procurator-Fiscal for the city, where he was afterwards liberated on finding bail for 30*l.* The apprehension was quite peaceably effected, but shortly afterwards a large crowd assembled round the door, though happily there was no attempt to disturb the peace. The charge against Mr. Hunter and his foreman is that of assault and deforcement of officers in the execution of their duty. The circumstances will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. There has been no attempt since to enforce payment of the tax against him, but the warrant now issued is the result of a protracted inquiry into the deforcement by the Procurator-Fiscal, who reported the case to the Crown-office.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday, Mr. Rose asked the chairman whether he had had any communication with the Lord-Advocate in reference to the Annuity-tax Bill? The chairman said that, at last meeting of the Chamber, some misapprehension seemed to exist in the minds of several of the members as to the line of conduct pursued by the Lord-Advocate, during last session, on the subject of the bill. It seemed then to be thought that the Lord-Advocate was not sufficiently warm in the carrying through of the bill; but he (the Chairman) had found that the case was quite the reverse. Mr. Adam Black was perfectly satisfied with what was done last session, and had not thought it advisable that the Lord-Advocate's name should appear on the bill along with his own. On this point both the Lord-Advocate and Mr. Black were perfectly agreed; and the leaving out of the Lord-Advocate's name from the bill had enabled Mr. Black to take more unfettered and independent action in the matter than he could otherwise have done.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson says:—"I may be told that the ministers of the Established Church did not impose this obnoxious tax. No! but what I blame them for is, that they have so constantly and strenuously opposed its abolition, and resisted every attempt to arrange for their support on a more equitable and popular basis." It is, he adds, "a tax which everyone in the kingdom but themselves sees to be unjust—which the altered circumstances of Scotland have rendered more glaringly unjust still—which has brought our quiet community again and again so near to insurrection that the military have been brought out to prevent the threatened evil, and when it seemed more likely than otherwise that blood would be shed!"

THE BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY AND THE REVIVAL.

The following "appeal" has just been issued by the Baptist Irish Society. An advertisement also appears in our columns to-day. It is much to be desired that every Evangelical mission should be sustained in any well-considered place of operation in Ireland at the present time. Our readers will perceive that the object is not sectarian, but Evangelical.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EVANGELICAL TRUTH.

The recent religious awakening in Ireland has secured for the preaching of the Gospel a measure of attention it has never had before among the Irish people. In many villages and towns where, only a few short months since, scarcely any persons could be induced to listen, hundreds, and sometimes thousands, will now press to hear the word of the kingdom.

The demand for ministerial labour is therefore very great. (It is far more than can be met by the united efforts of all denominations. There is every reason to believe that this demand will continue to increase, while the approach of winter will necessarily prevent the visits of ministers from England and Scotland who have, to some extent, supplemented the labours of resident pastors. Many of these resident pastors have been well-nigh exhausted by the amount of labour imposed upon them; they will now have far less occasional help than they had in the summer months. The earnest desire for the Gospel is unabated. The question therefore presses as one of deepest moment, What is to be done during the coming winter for the further evangelisation of Ireland?

The Committee of the Baptist Irish Society have prayerfully considered this question, and have resolved on the temporary employment of additional Evangelists. They have adopted the plan of temporary evangelistic effort because it is an agency greatly needed to carry the Gospel to districts outlying the towns where the revival now obtains; because it does not involve the permanent charge of a settled ministry; and because they believe

such evangelistic labours to be in accordance with the Divine plan of extending the kingdom of Christ.

It is proposed to provide such agency, partly in Ireland itself, and partly from England and Scotland. It is believed that there are ministerial brethren in England and Scotland who would engage in such labours for a month each with great advantage, not only to the Irish people, but also to their churches at home, returning, as they probably would, greatly animated in their work by what they had seen of the remarkable movement in Ireland. It is hoped, also, that a few suitable labourers might be obtained in Ireland itself.

It is of the utmost importance that such an effort should be made at once. In its earlier stages the revival was almost, if not entirely, independent of ministerial services. It had its first manifestations in the earnest prayerfulness of the people. In its subsequent progress the preaching of the Gospel has been greatly honoured. The convincing and converting power of the Holy Spirit has attended the preaching of the word.

It is much to be desired that this instrumentality should be employed in extending the gracious work to the south and west of Ireland. The cry is, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." Should the proposed effort be attended by the Divine blessing in the south and west, more will be done for the spiritual welfare of the Irish people than has ever yet been beheld.

This appeal is not made in any sectarian spirit. The object is to send a number of men, for a limited time, to preach the Gospel to a people eager to receive it. The Committee ask for the sum of five hundred pounds to be placed at their disposal for this purpose.

Will you kindly help this effort? It is not for a permanent charge, but for an occasional service, called for by the character of the times, that your aid is now requested.

Please to forward your contribution as early as possible.

Signed in behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS PEWTERESS, Treasurer.
C. J. MIDDLEDITCH, Secretary.

Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street,
London, E.C., October, 1859.

THE AUSTRIAN DECREE ABOUT THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

"A Protestant Hungarian" describes in the *Daily News* how the late Austrian decree has been received by the Protestants of Hungary. On the 27th of September the meeting of the Tibiscan district of the Lutherans assembled at Kaesmark under the joint chairmanship of Louis Szontagh, the eldest of the senior inspectors present, and of the Rev. Louis Toppercer, superintendent vicar, the offices of the superintendent and district inspector not being filled, since the Government has continued for the last nine years to refuse the permission necessary for a regular election. Maximilian Simiavszki, the Imperial and Royal President of the County Szepes, acted as Government commissioner for the control of the proceedings. As soon as the meeting was organised, Edward Zsedényi, one of the leading Conservatives and Government officials previous to 1848, a man of considerable wealth and political experience, on the present occasion the representative of the Seniorat of the six Royal towns, opened the discussion, and concluded by protesting the loyalty of the Protestants, and requesting that his Majesty would deign graciously to suspend the execution of the order in council about the organisation of the Protestant churches until a legally elected synod should be called together, which alone has that right to organise the Church, it being understood that the synodal decisions receive their binding force solely from the approval of his Majesty. The Protestants of Hungary, he said, desire this so much the more, since the order in council embodies, with small modifications, all those obnoxious principles and details against which the eight districts and all the individual congregations unanimously protested three years ago. He proposed, therefore, that his Majesty should graciously call together a legal synod, and, since the Protestants cannot accept the order in council, deign to replace them in the *status quo* of the epoch before 1848. This resolution was received and carried, in the most enthusiastic way, with perfect unanimity; the petition was drawn up and confirmed on the 28th of September, and all the other seven districts, as well as the individual congregations of the Tibiscan district, were apprised of the proceedings. The most important feature of the case is that the Government, frightened by the signs of the times, has not prevented the publication of the proceedings of the Assembly in the Hungarian papers, from which we have translated the principal points of Mr. Zsedényi's speech.

A Vienna letter says:—"The Imperial decree relative to the Protestants has not caused so much satisfaction in Hungary as the German journals have represented. The Protestants in that country have expressed their gratitude for what had been done, but at the same time they clearly declare that all their wishes have not been fully attended to. The Protestants were above all things desirous of the meeting of the Synod, which would make known to the Government what they require, and be charged to direct the execution of the ameliorations granted. The decree, having suppressed the old superintendents, has thus deprived the Protestant Church of the natural organs who might regulate the transition from the old to the new state of things."

CHARGES AGAINST THE BISHOP OF BRECHIN.—At the meeting of the annual synod of the bishops of this church, held at Edinburgh last week, a presentment or accusation was made against the Bishop of Brechin for teaching unsound doctrine on the question of the Eucharist. In particular, it was charged that the said bishop taught and maintained, contrary to the 31st Article, "that the Eucharistic sacrifice is the same substantially with that of the cross," and pronounces that "no words of man can

strengthen the tremendous and absolute identity of the two sacrifices." Several other charges of a similar kind were made against him, and he was allowed three months to prepare and lodge with the clerk of court his answers to the presentment, which is forthwith to be communicated to the party; and the synod is to meet on the 7th of February next, to hear parties in the case.

COMPLIMENTS TO DISSIDENTS.—The *Morning Post* of yesterday week thus speaks of Dissidents:—"As for the conscience of the conscientious Dissidents we don't believe in it. Many thieves before now have been conscientious Dissidents—i.e., they have had a violent antipathy to the Established Church, and would have done anything in the world, from petty larceny to high treason, in order to overthrow it."

ROMISH BISHOPS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The *Tablet*, of September 10, states:—"It will be some time before the decision of the Cabinet on the Memorial of the Irish Hierarchy will be given, but the reception by the Liberal party and the Liberal press of their lordships' claims raises a presumption that the Ministry of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell will prefer resistance to concession." The *Waterford Citizen* says:—"The Irish Bishops are being abandoned by the Liberal Members. There is treachery in some quarter. The truth is, and we are here to proclaim the truth, the body of Irish Liberal Members shrink from supporting the Pastoral. The excuse that has been offered for the delay in holding the meeting is an insult to the common sense of the country."

THE BIBLE IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In the New York public schools there are three wards in which, by order of the local boards in those wards, the Bible is an interdicted book. This is the result of Roman Catholic and infidel influence. The General Board of Education by a late act directed that, at the fall opening of the schools, the commencement of each session should be introduced by reading a portion of Scripture. The schools have just been opened, and, with the exception of one, the recreant ward boards refused to have the Bible read. This has caused quite a dilemma. As the teachers are dependent on the local boards for their appointment, they will be displaced if they obey the general board, and if they do not obey the general board their salaries will be withheld.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society was held at the Congregational Library, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday morning, September 27; the Rev. I. M. Soule in the chair. The Rev. I. Vale Mummery, the London secretary, read the report, which stated that during the past year sixteen candidates had been elected to the benefit of the institution, and the sum of 260*l.* voted towards their premiums or apprenticeship expenses; making since the formation of the society, in 1829, the number of successful candidates 205, and the sum voted in grants 3,541*l.* The treasurer's account showed that the receipts for the year amounted to 484*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, and the expenditure to 300*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 184*l.* 17*s.* On the motion of the Rev. J. Spong, seconded by C. J. Metcalfe, Esq., the report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year appointed. The business of the day closed with the election of eight out of twenty candidates who are entitled to receive grants.

THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION AND THE PRESBYTERIAN BODY IN IRELAND.—The following are two of the resolutions on the subject of National Education which were prepared by Dr. Kirkpatrick, and unanimously adopted by the late General Assembly:—

That this Assembly deprecates the proposal made by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the resolutions adopted at their late meeting in Dublin, in which they claim a separate grant from the public funds, of such amount as, "regard being had to the numbers and condition of the Catholic population, will suffice for the establishment and maintenance of schools to be conducted on thoroughly Catholic principles;" that this proposal of a separate grant, under their own irresponsible control, is not only at variance with the fundamental principle of the system of national education, which secures liberty of conscience to the members of all Churches alike, but is calculated to foster sectarian strife, to embitter the feelings of separation between Protestants and Romanists, and to deprive the children of Presbyterian parents residing in districts in which they form a small minority of all education, secular as well as religious, except on terms opposed to conscientious conviction. This Assembly also deprecates any other attempts made to obtain separate grants for educational purposes, as having a tendency to break up the system of united education.

That this Assembly does, therefore, exhort and encourage our Presbyterian people to continue to receive aid from the Board of Education, so long as it adheres to its present arrangements, at the same time watching diligently against any infringement of the conditions on which the compact was originally formed.

THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND AND MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.—At a recent ordination meeting, at Ballynure, the Rev. James Stewart used some plain and faithful language on the necessity of the Presbyterians more liberally supporting their institutions. In a letter to the *Belfast Banner* he says:—

I told the people of Ballynure that I came not among them to plead the cause of my young friend and their young minister, but I came to plead the cause of God; and that, as the gracious movement had commenced not far from their neighbourhood, the elders, the committee, and the communicants of that congregation should go on with the work of ministerial support, and that a laical was better than a ministerial agitation in this matter, so that the minister should be placed necessarily beyond the reach of worldly cares. I told them that the Free Church has set up a capital finger-post—"the Sustentation Fund." I may here add that the only fault I have with that fund is that the *minimum* is too low. Two hundred pounds sterling per annum should be the *minimum*, and then any figure beyond that which you please. I told them that I would tremble

for the stability of our great and good work, should this not be one of its results: that I regarded cash payments as no bad test of sincerity; and I urged the discontinuance of that ugly phrase that I have heard used too often with reference to the ministers—"If we had as much income as they have, how well we could live!"

Religious Intelligence.

ARTILLERY-STREET CHAPEL, LONDON.—The Rev. J. F. Glass, who recently relinquished the pastorate of this ancient place of worship, has been presented by the church and congregation with an elegant testimonial, in token of their esteem and affection, and of their appreciation of his self-denying, zealous, and successful labours.

PUTNEY.—The fifty-first anniversary of the Independent chapel here was held on Tuesday. The Rev. E. Morley, of West Brompton, commenced by reading and prayer. The Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, London, preached to a very attentive audience. In the afternoon above 120 persons sat down to tea. In the evening a public meeting was held for the purpose of commencing operations for a new chapel in a better position than the present one; the Rev. J. M. Soule, of Battersea, occupied the chair, and excellent addresses (all bearing on the project of a new chapel) were delivered by Revs. P. H. Davison, of Wandsworth; Wm. Pollard Davies (the former minister of the chapel); F. Fox Thomas, of Tooting; J. G. Roberts, of Merton; D. Davies, of Guildford-street Chapel, London, and Mr. King, of Fulham. The Rev. Thomas Davies, the pastor, read several kind and encouraging letters.

DEBDEN, NEAR SAFFRON WALDEN.—A very neat and elegant Congregational chapel in the centre of this populous village, for week evening and Sunday evening services, was opened on Wednesday last, when two most appropriate and impressive sermons were delivered in the afternoon and evening, by the Rev. John Keed, of Cambridge. All the neighbouring ministers were present, and most of them took some part in the services. The day was fine, and the attendance so numerous that the Rev. J. R. Goulty, B.A., preached to a great number outside, who could not get into the chapel. A public tea took place between the services, at which about 300 sat down. The collections were about 20*l.*, and the building is free from debt.

BREWOD, STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Monday, the 26th ult., a tea-meeting was held in the Independent chapel of this place, to celebrate the extinction of a long-standing debt of 145*l.* After tea (at which about 120 sat down) a public meeting was held, when the Rev. B. Way, the indefatigable pastor, delivered an address. Contributions had, he said, been received from members of nearly all denominations, in amounts varying from 40*l.* to a half-penny besom—which useful article had been placed in the centre of the chapel and decorated with flowers. A piece, composed for the occasion, was then sung; after which addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Bevan and R. Davies, Congregationalists; and Mr. J. Wilcox. Besides the payment of the debt, nearly 50*l.* has been either raised or promised towards painting and repairing the chapel, &c.

DUNDEE.—On Friday, the 7th inst., the Rev. Maurice J. Evans, B.A., of New College, St. John's-wood, was ordained to the pastorate of the church assembling in Princes-street Chapel, Dundee. The Rev. R. Spence, M.A., Dundee, delivered the introductory discourse; and after the usual questions were replied to by Mr. Evans in an open and interesting manner, the Rev. R. Lang, M.A., Dundee, offered up the ordination prayer. The Rev. S. Newth, M.A., of New College, London, then gave to the newly-ordained pastor a faithful and impressive charge. The Revs. A. Hannay; David Cook, Dundee; Mr. Lowe, Forfar; and D. Longwill, Elie, also took part in the interesting services of the day. Mr. Evans has met with a very cordial reception in Dundee, which augurs well for his future success in this his important and arduous sphere of labour. Mr. Evans is now the fourth pastor furnished by New College within the last two years to the vacant churches of Scotland.

ST. JAMES'S (INDEPENDENT) CHAPEL, NEWCASTLE.—This place of worship has been reconstructed, from designs by Messrs. Oliver and Lamb, in the "Anglo-Italian" style, and on Wednesday it was reopened, in the presence of a crowded congregation. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan was the morning preacher, from 1 Tim. i. 11; and in the evening, the Rev. J. G. Rogers, formerly pastor of the church (now of Ashton), preached from Luke xxiii. 33. Collections, 93*l.* The respected pastor, the Rev. F. Stephens, took part in the services of the day. The inside of the church has large, open benches of stained and varnished deal, without doors. The pulpit, which is of Caen stone, with polished marble shafts, is a very beautiful piece of workmanship, of elegant design. The gallery front is filled with open iron-work, backed with blue—the iron-work being painted white, and relieved with gilt. The building is well warmed, ventilated by means of channels and shafts throughout the walls and roofs, and the artificial lighting by gas is effected by means of star-lights from the ceiling. The appearance of the interior is light and elegant, and its acoustic properties are found to be greatly improved by the coved ceiling.

UNION CHAPEL, LUTON, BEDS.—The church-members' annual tea-meeting was held on Wednesday, October 5. The pastor, the Rev. J. Makepeace, presided. From the reports it appeared that the church register contained the names of about 470 members; that the pupils in the various schools and

Bible-classes numbered 765, under the superintendence of 94 teachers; and that the number of members of the male Mutual Improvement Class had risen to 93. The statements generally were of a very gratifying nature. Eighteen pupils connected with one school had joined the church during the past year. All, or nearly all, the members of a Bible-class at the village of Caddington were said to be inquirers. There was a great awakening at Perry-green—at one time a most unpromising station—and though a gallery had been recently erected, the chapel was crowded. At a branch school in a low suburb of the town, no fewer than fifty-six children were depositors in the "saving fund" connected with the school. "A great improvement," the superintendent reports, "has taken place in their outward appearance and general behaviour. It is not now an approach to a ragged-school, but more nearly resembles the other schools of the town." The Union Juvenile Dorcas Society had distributed fifty-seven garments during the year to the children of the poor.

THE FIELD, HERTS.—The celebration of the opening of the new Congregational school-room in this village was held, Sept. 22, 1859. About 200 sat down to tea, numbers of whom came from Royston and neighbouring villages. After tea it was found necessary to adjourn to the chapel, which was soon filled with attentive and interested listeners. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Harrison, Bassingbourn. S. Morley, Esq., London, on taking the chair, gave a most lucid and forcible address, expressing his increasing confidence in the cause of Voluntary Education, and offering his firm and most decided protest, not only on religious grounds, but also as a citizen, against the unsound and expensive system of Government interference; concluding by earnestly counselling the people to keep on the right side of the public-house if they would elevate themselves and their children. As an illustration of the efficiency of the voluntary system in willing hands, it appeared from a statement made by the Rev. D. Davies, that the congregation in this purely agricultural village had raised during the last three years about 600*l.* in building a minister's house, improving the chapel, and the erection of a new school-room—the small remaining debt on which, by the generous aid of the chairman, was wiped off that night. The Rev. J. Burnet, of London, also delighted the meeting by a speech that proved that "fire still remained under the old ashes." Addresses of congratulation and sympathy were also given by the Rev. D. Lloyd, of Hitchin, J. Medway, and H. Martin, of Royston.

IPSWICH.—**EXTINCTION OF CHAPEL DEBT.**—On Thursday evening, the 6th inst., the congregation worshipping at Tacket-street Chapel, in this town, met for the purpose of wiping off the remaining debt on their place of worship. Tea was provided at six o'clock. After this repast, the chair was taken by the pastor, the Rev. Eliezer Jones, who, after singing and prayer, announced the object of the meeting, referred to the elegant character of the building, and the extremely moderate cost at which it had been completed, expressed his hope that the debt still remaining would be at once cleared, and called upon Charles Burton, Esq., the treasurer, to present his financial statement; from which it appeared that the entire cost of the chapel, including lighting, warming, interest on a small sum borrowed, and all incidental expenses, was 3,442*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Of this amount there had been received 3,121*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance due of 320*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Thereupon, contributions of various sums were presented, several animating speeches were delivered, and before the proceedings closed, the chairman had the gratification to announce that what with the money now paid in, the promises made, and guarantees offered for a small amount, the thing was done. All joined with heart and soul to sing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." "The people rejoiced, for that they offered willingly, because with perfect heart they offered willingly to the Lord." Thus, within less than two years from the opening of this house of God, the entire debt has been discharged by the people themselves, with extraneous aid next to none. School-rooms have yet to be provided, which, no doubt, a like spirit will speedily accomplish.

THE BAND OF HOPE UNION.—On Thursday evening the autumnal *soirée* of the Band of Hope Union took place at Shirley's Hotel, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; William Janson, Esq., occupying the chair; and amongst those present were the Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. S. Ram, Rev. D. Burns, Rev. H. Reynolds, Rev. G. M. McCree, Mr. Joseph Payne, Mr. Tweedie, Secretary to the National Temperance League, &c. The object of the Band of Hope movement is to train up the young in the paths of temperance, and by that means to prevent, if possible, the great evil which now spreads so much misery in the country. The chairman having briefly addressed the numerous assemblage, the secretary proceeded to make a statement as to the course the Band of Hope was pursuing, from which it appeared that over 1,200 visits had been made during the present year, and many thousands of children had been visited and addressed by the Union's agents. The visits had been made to all parts of the metropolis, and to many places distant, including Ramsgate, Canterbury, Croydon, Richmond, Brentford, Hounslow, Windsor, Woolwich, Tottenham, Edmonton, various parts of Bedfordshire, Bristol, Chelmsford, &c., and in most cases the agents had been very cordially received. London had been planned out into twelve districts, each having a superintendent, who at various times held meetings for the furtherance of the work. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. G. M. McCree, Mr. Haynes,

Mr. Joseph Payne, and other gentlemen. In connexion with the temperance movement, a little tract, containing a number of excellent inscriptions for public drinking fountains, has just been issued by the Rev. B. Richings, of Manchester.

OTTERY ST. MARY, DEVON.—An interesting meeting was held at the Independent Meeting House, in this place, on Thursday, September 29, on occasion of the retirement, through increasing years and infirmity, of the Rev. J. Bounsell, from the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in that place of worship. The reverend gentleman has been connected with the congregation for more than forty-one years, during which period he has not only enjoyed the love and esteem of his own people, but has also constantly received marks of general respect and confidence. The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. T. Evans, one of the deacons of the church, who, after briefly expressing his own feeling of attachment to Mr. Bounsell, and referring to the loss sustained by the church and congregation through the removal of their pastor, called on Mr. J. Murch, who read a suitable address, requesting the reverend gentleman's acceptance of a purse, containing upwards of 80*l.*, the contribution of persons of every shade of religious opinion in the town and neighbourhood. The Rev. J. Bounsell, in replying to the address, expressed the difficulty he felt in acknowledging the liberality of his friends, and referred in feeling terms to the kindness he had received during the course of his ministry at Ottery, and concluded by urging them to stand fast by the great Bible truths which he had so long been permitted to expound to them. The meeting, which was very fully attended, was afterwards addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Clapson, of Exmouth; J. Hoxley, of Honiton; Thomas, of London; Reed, of Atherton; and Guennett, of the Point-in-View. Also by Messrs. A. Bounsell, of Bridgewater; and R. B. Evans, of Colyton.

Correspondence.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your various correspondents have effectually demolished the assertion that the Bible monopoly secures an accurate text. But I do not observe that any of them have noticed a very remarkable variation in the copies of the Scriptures as they issue from the press of the patentees. In 2 Corinthians xii. 2, an important word is misprinted in a large number of editions. In one copy from the Clarendon press (1824), and another from Eyre and Spottiswoode (1840), it is said, "I knew a man in Christ about fourteen years ago." In all the other editions before me "ABOVE" is printed for "about." This discrepancy has spread from the text of the Bibles of the patentees into that of other printers. I suppose that "above" is the right reading; but of this I am not quite sure.

I am, truly yours,
SAMUEL MANNING.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN OUR VILLAGES?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Feeling most deeply that the Church of Christ, and especially Congregationalists, are not doing half so much as they might to promote the success of God's work around them, I beg to offer a few particulars with reference to an effort now being made a few miles from Lowestoft, in the county of Suffolk, trusting it may be the means of stimulating others who profess to love and obey the same Lord to go and do likewise.

A gentleman residing in Lowestoft, named W. O. Barnard, Esq., some few years ago placed upon a farm which he possessed, at Carlton Colville, a small wooden building which was to be used for the purposes of worship; and so greatly cheered were those connected with the movement, together with himself, by the large attendance of those evidently seeking to know more of God, and the way to inherit eternal life, that he resolved to build a chapel capable of accommodating 200 persons. This determination he has nobly carried out, the chapel has been reared and opened, and Sunday after Sunday it has been crowded to excess by those who manifest the greatest interest in what is spoken, and evidently appear most heartily to enjoy the services of God's house. There is, in truth, a mighty revival in this village, which it is the earnest desire of many praying souls may be owned of God and blessed.

Who says that money can do little towards the spread of the Gospel? Were it not for the erection of this chapel, by far the majority of those who now attend it, I fear, would live without the sound of a fellow-creature's voice calling them to repentance.

Sir, what might not Christians do if, like the founder of this house of prayer, they were prepared to make a sacrifice? Comparisons, I know, are odious; but I feel it my duty to declare that Liverpool, the second town of importance in our country, with its magnificent chapels, its large and influential churches, embracing many of its "merchant princes," has no district or village station conducted purely by laymen of our own denomination that can at all be compared with this.

Surely, it is high time to awake out of sleep, for of a truth the dark places of the earth are not all across the seas; they abound in our villages and hamlets, and, what is more, they exist where the light of our churches ought to shine, and their influences be felt.

Apologising for thus troubling you,
Believe me to be,

Yours sincerely,

Lowestoft, October 3rd, 1859.

NAMES OF DISSENTING PLACES OF WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As the time for laying the corner-stone of the new Congregational church in the Lewisham high-road, called St. David's Congregational Church, is to take place in a few days, I think it would be rendering a valuable service to the cause of Independency if you would use your able pen in exposing the foolish and dangerous example of naming a Dissenting place of

worship after the name of a Roman Catholic Saint. At the present time especially, when Romanism is making rapid strides in the Church of England, it becomes the more important that the slightest approach towards it on the part of Dissenters of every denomination should be most jealously observed. Things apparently simple in themselves at the beginning may lead to the introduction of other practices much more serious in the end.

The Roman Catholic account of the life of this precious saint, and the miracles he wrought, are far too monstrous and absurd for the belief of any but the most credulous of Roman Catholics, and it would be a waste of time to enumerate them here. I would only say that among other absurdities, it is stated that his birth was prophesied thirty years before it took place; that he restored a child to life; that a snow-white dove descended from heaven and sat on his shoulders; and that the ground whereon he stood rose under him till it became a hill, on the top of which a church was afterwards built; and, finally, all true-hearted Welshmen are exhorted to honour this their great patron and protector, and to supplicate the Divine goodness to redeem his beloved country out of the blindness of Protestantism.

It really seems a sad thing that Protestant Dissenters should be obliged to go to the Romish calendar to find a name for their places of worship.

Hoping that these few lines may be the means of calling forth some remarks in your excellent paper,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

AN ENEMY TO ROMANISM.

October 10, 1859.

THE LATE REV. J. A. JAMES.

THE FUNERAL.

The body of the Rev. John Angell James was peacefully consigned to its last resting place, in Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, on Friday. The whole ceremony was a sorrowful and an impressive one. Everything, not excepting Nature herself, betokened that a great man and a good man had departed this world, to be seen no more to partake in its busy strife and turmoil. A dull funeral haze overhung the town, and effectually enshrouded the sun during the whole of the morning; the knell of St. Martin's at intervals smote heavily on the ear; the shops throughout the whole route from Hagley-road to Carr's-lane were either entirely closed or partially so; and silent thousands gathered by the way-side to witness the sad procession. A full hour before the time at which it was announced that the funeral cortege would leave the house, the streets in the line of route began to fill. Tradesmen, artisans, labourers; men, women, and children, of every grade and calling, ceased their avocations for awhile. Every eminence or angle of two streets, whence a good view of the cortege might be obtained, was speedily appropriated. Thus, the angles of Broad-street and Easy-row, and New-street and High-street, of Dale-end and Carr's-lane, were crowded first of all; the area in front of Christ Church, thrown open for the purpose, the flights of steps in front of the Old Wharf, and in short every available eminence, were next taken advantage of; and finally both sides of High-street, New-street, Paradise-street, Broad-street, and even further along the route, became lined with eager spectators. Perhaps the greatest assemblages were those at the late residence of the rev. gentleman, and around the front of the chapel where fifty-three years ago he entered on his ministry. Throughout the vast concourse, however, the greatest order prevailed. The chief Superintendent of Police, together with Superintendents Buckler and Gibbs, had charge of the way from the late residence of the Rev. J. A. James, in Hagley-road to Easy-row; from thence to Carr's-lane, Superintendents Leggatt and Norton were in charge; and Superintendent Edmonds was in attendance at the chapel. A force of 250 constables was distributed along the whole route.

At ten o'clock the members of Carr's-lane Chapel, ministers of religion, and others, assembled at the Edgbaston Congregational Chapel, and a considerable number of clergymen and the principal inhabitants met the Mayor at the Vestry Hall. These two assemblages, headed by his worship, the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, and Mr. Alderman Hodgson, took up a position in front of the procession, which moved from the Five Ways about half-past eleven o'clock. Nearly all the clergy of Birmingham were present, the Rev. W. Cockin and the Rev. S. Gedge being prevented from attending. Every denomination of Dissenters was represented; the local religious bodies sent deputations; a majority of the magistrates and Town Council were present, and a vast number of the principal inhabitants, anxious to testify their respect for the memory of the departed; the whole forming a procession such as Birmingham has rarely if ever seen. Amongst the clergy and ministers, besides those named below, were the following: Clergy—the Revs. J. Walton, G. Yorke, J. B. Marsden, G. Bull, George Lea, D. Ledam, P. Reynolds, Breay, P. Browne, J. Coleman, Geo. Pettitt, C. B. Snapp, — Wynch. Birmingham Dissenting Ministers: Independents—Revs. Heathcote (Erdington), John Hammond (Handsworth), G. B. Johnson, Robert Ann, J. K. Stallybrass, P. Sibree, J. T. Feaston, R. Hall, Derrington, and Carter. Baptists—J. J. Brown, M'Lean, and Morgan. Rev. Charles Haydon (Wesleyan); Independents from a distance: Dr. Hurndale, Worcester; Shoebornham, Dudley; Thorpe and Hill, Shrewsbury; Green, Ashton; Guest, Leeds; Benleer, Coventry; Simpson, Gornall; Swan, Stafford; Prust, Northampton; Warden, Ventnor; Richards, Stourbridge; and Fisher, Hales Owen; Professor Goward and students of Spring-hill College; deputations from Missionary Society, Religious Tract Society, Evan-

gical Alliance, and Birmingham Sunday School Union.

The remainder of the funeral cortège was in the following order:—

1st coach—(Under Bearers) Mr. Tarbottom, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Foster, Mr. Bright.

2nd coach—(Under Bearers) Mr. A. Bird, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Suffield, Mr. F. Bird.

3rd coach—(Pall Bearers) Rev. R. D. Wilson, Rev. Charles Vince, Rev. R. Hall, Rev. J. B. Maraden.

4th coach—(Pall Bearers) Rev. Dr. Miller, Rev. Dr. Mackenzie.

5th coach—Rev. R. W. Dale, Rev. T. R. Barker, Dr. Tidman, Dr. Evans, Mr. S. Bindley.

THE HEARSE.

[Followed by the private carriage of the deceased.]

6th coach—Rev. Thomas James, Mr. Thomas S. James, Mr. Henry F. James, Mr. William F. James.

7th coach—Mr. Budden, Mr. John A. James, Mr. Joseph James, Mr. Thomas James.

8th coach—Mr. Pinsent, Rev. — Brindley, Mr. Pinsent, Dr. Kaynes.

9th coach—Mr. Thomas Avery, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Wills, Mr. Henderson.

10th coach—Rev. James Parsons, Rev. Dr. Raffles, George Hadfield, Esq., M.P.

11th coach—Rev. — Prust, Rev. J. B. Johnson.

12th coach—Mr. John Graham, Mr. William Beaumont, Mr. S. Berry, Mr. Henry Wright.

13th coach—Mr. T. Short, Mr. G. H. Simpson, Mr. S. Cocks, Mr. Joseph Phipson.

14th coach—Mr. B. Hudson, Mr. J. Cooke, Mr. E. Mander, Mr. Joseph Williams.

15th coach—Deputation from the London Missionary Society.

16th coach—Deputation from the Tract Society.

The deputation from the London Missionary Society consisted of the following:—C. Curling, Esq., chairman; Dr. Tidman and the Rev. E. Prout, secretaries; and the Rev. George Smith, Poplar. From the Tract Society:—Rev. E. Manning, chairman; the Rev. Marshall Vine, clerical secretary; the Rev. P. Saffery, secretary. From the Evangelical Alliance:—John Henderson, Esq., Park, Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Steane, Camberwell; Sir Culling Eardley, Bart.; and the Rev. T. R. Birks, rector, Kelshall.

For two hours before the cortège reached Carr's-lane, the galleries and the floor pews immediately beneath had been completely filled by members of the congregation, all attired in the sombre colours appropriate to the occasion. The centre of the chapel was reserved for those who were in the procession, who speedily filled the place left for their accommodation; and the coffin, having been removed from the hearse, was carried into the chapel, the six ministers of religion acting as pall-bearers, and the immediate relatives of the deceased following the coffin. It was placed in front of the precentor's desk during the service. The officiating ministers were the Rev. R. W. Dale, the Rev. Dr. Tidman, and the Rev. Professor Barker. The service opened by Mr. Dale reading the psalm, "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations," and the chapter, "It is appointed unto man once to die, and after death the judgment." A very fervent and beautiful prayer from Professor Barker followed. Mr. Dale then proceeded with the remainder of the service, reading a portion of the chapter in the Epistle to the Corinthians, "Now is Christ risen from the dead;" and John's apocalyptic vision of the new heavens and the new earth. In the course of his address, he said:—

He had finished the work which was given him to do; he had fought the good fight; he had finished his course with joy; he was ready to be offered up. In the course of nature, though his eye was undimmed, and his heart unchilled by age, and his strength of intellect scarcely abated, we could not reasonably expect he would be with us many years, or even many months longer. And if longer life had been given, it would probably have brought infirmities which would have suspended his activity, and sufferings which would have filled us with distress. The days of his years were three score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they had been fourscore years, their strength would have been labour and sorrow. He lived not long enough to satisfy our love, and yet long enough for us to feel that there was a singular and marvellous completeness in his life. It was rounded off to a rare perfection. It had a symmetry which awakens astonishment as well as gratitude. Most men die with their hands on unfinished purposes, with designs which are far off completion, with what seems half their true mission unaccomplished. How many poets have left their sweetest songs unsung? How many statesmen have been swept away just before their cherished policy could achieve success? How many reformers have been staid in their enterprise before half their task was done? How many Christian ministers have been silenced just as they were beginning to see the desires of their hearts accomplished, and just as their disciplined holiness and their maturer wisdom gave them larger means of usefulness and promised nobler success. But our beloved friend lived for many years after his wisdom had ripened and his strength had risen to heroic vigour. He lived long enough to use through many years an almost unparalleled influence, an influence which can only be acquired by a prolonged period of honourable activity, and which the few who come to possess are removed from almost as soon as it is theirs. Even his literary labours were singularly complete. The glorious company of the royal graces of the Christian character did not miss one of them the homage of his pen. Having directed in his earlier life "the anxious inquirer" to the Cross, he was permitted more recently to point the believer along the path of Christian progress, and to exhort him to add to his faith virtue, and all Christian perfections. But now he has gone elsewhere to do a work even brighter and more perfect than he could accomplish here. John Howe warns us against supposing that all those heavens are empty solitudes—uninhabited though glorious deserts; and we confidently believe that those whose strength has been perfected by earthly suffering shall find yonder heavenly duty—that

not merely in personal delight and individual rapture shall they spend their immortality of blessedness, but that called to manifold forms of service which our thoughts cannot at present imagine, they still are working for the dearest purposes that ruled their hearts on earth, and that the imperial passion of their soul below is their imperial passion still.

Mr. Dale then gave out a couple of stanzas of the hymn beginning—

Unvill thy bosom, faithful tomb!

While these lines were being sung, the coffin was lowered into a vault in front of the pulpit, and the "sacred relics" of John Angell James rested in the spot he had himself selected. The sorrow of the vast congregation was painfully manifest during the whole proceedings, but at this point it was especially distressing, as well as during Dr. Tidman's closing prayer, the emotion of that gentleman being very affecting. The service then closed, but all in the chapel had an opportunity of taking a farewell look at the spot where their beloved pastor and friend lay.

Mr. James had frequently expressed a very strong wish to be buried with his wives, whose ashes repose in a vault beneath Carr's-lane Chapel. This, however, has been closed by the operation of a recent Order in Council. Special application was made to Sir George Lewis, at Balmoral, and to Mr. Waddington; and the Home-office graciously yielded to the earnest solicitations of Mr. James's friends. This suspension of the Order in Council has been conceded on account of the very severe inconvenience to which the people of Birmingham would have been subjected had it been necessary after holding the funeral services in Carr's-lane, where alone they could have been held, to proceed a distance of nearly two miles to the General Cemetery to commit the body to its last home.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

On Sunday sermons were preached in many of the Congregational chapels of the Metropolis in connexion with the death of the Rev. J. A. James. The Rev. Alex. Raleigh preached in the evening a very eloquent and impressive discourse to a crowded congregation in the Independent Chapel, Hare-court, Canonbury; from the exclamation of Elisha on the translation of Elijah, "The chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof." The Rev. William Grigsby, of Whitfield Tabernacle, Moorfields, selected his text from Gal. i. 24, "And they glorified God in me."

The funeral services at Birmingham on Sunday were of a most interesting character. Long before half-past ten o'clock Carr's-lane Chapel, of which Mr. James had for so many years been the pastor, was crowded in every part, and hundreds around the entrance vainly strove to gain admittance. All the aisles, the gallery stairs, every doorway and portico, even the vestry, and the pulpit stairs were literally crammed. The chapel is constructed to seat 1,800, but the number present on Sunday morning is computed to have been about 2,500. The Rev. R. W. Dale delivered a very affecting and eloquent sermon, in the course of which he gave the following account of Mr. James's conversion:—

The story of his conversion, copied from a southern journal into our own local paper, was, he might venture to say, wholly apocryphal; it was founded on an event in the life of Mr. James's grandfather. The true history was this: when he went to live at Poole as an apprentice, he fell into the sin which youths educated in Christian families too often fell into. Under the influence of a false shame, he discontinued the habit of morning and evening prayer. A new apprentice came, who slept in the same room with himself, and the first night the new comer knelt by the bed-side before retiring to rest. The susceptible heart and conscience of their late pastor was struck with self-reproach, and that solitary act of fidelity in a fellow-apprentice, without a single word to sustain him, was made by God to sink into his heart and become the germ of all his future usefulness. There was a solemn and sad sequel to the story, however. The youth who had produced this impression on Mr. James plunged afterwards into infidelity and led a life of wickedness. He was in heaven now, to welcome there his departed friend. There lived at Poole at that time a very humble but most useful Christian. He (the speaker) had often heard Mr. James speak of an old shoemaker at Poole, who was always on the watch for the appearance of religious thoughtfulness in young people, and was accustomed to invite them to his house. Night after night the young apprentice went to the shoemaker's shop, an "anxious inquirer." In that cottage were first heard the prayers of that voice which had since awakened the devotion of thousands of Christian hearts. At this time one of Mr. James's elder sisters was visiting some relations at Romsey, and, as she had already been brought to Christ, she and her brother used to correspond. She showed some of his letters to Mr. Bennett, now Dr. Bennett, of Portman-square, London, and he, being struck by the evidence they presented of the fervour and ability of the writer, thought he might become a most useful and effective minister of the Gospel. This led to correspondence, and through Mr. Bennett's influence Mr. James was led to look to the ministry as his future calling in life. Mr. James's father was extremely unwilling that his son should abandon business, but at length these difficulties were surmounted, and the youth became a pupil of Dr. Bogue, at Gosport. He was there received into the Christian church.

The sermon, which lasted above two hours, was listened to throughout with the most profound attention; and the greater part of the congregation, both male and female, were frequently affected to tears.

On Sunday evening, there was also a very crowded congregation at St. Martin's Church, the Rev. Dr. Miller having intimated his intention of devoting his sermon to the memory of the late departed minister. In the course of his sermon, Dr. Miller said that as a Church of England clergy-

man he might bear emphatic testimony to Mr. James's catholicity. Not seldom did he refer to it as one of the sweetest enjoyments of his lot that he was on terms of affectionate intercourse with some amongst the clergy of the Church—not the dry conversational courtesies of committee-rooms and platforms, but the intercourse of loving friendship and brotherhood, as his published addresses and speeches testified. It must be obvious, Dr. Miller proceeded, how largely such a man in such a sphere contributed to that unity which had growingly characterised the temper and the action of Churchmen and Dissenters in Birmingham.

MR. JAMES'S LAST MOMENTS. (From the Patriot.)

For some time past Mr. James's health had been failing, chiefly through the infirmities of age, accelerated, no doubt, by a long course of constant labour, and intensified by the wearing force of that "care for all the churches" which specially characterised him. His own consciousness of an exhausted constitution had been often betrayed by declared anticipations of coming death during his more recent public appearances. When the Congregational Union assembled at Aberdare, he was obliged to content himself with a patriarchal message to his brethren by the mouth of the Rev. Thomas James; and, when the Evangelical Alliance, of which he was the first President, met the week after in Belfast, he by letter requested an interest in the prayers of its assembled members in terms the remembrance of which will make the intelligence of his decease not less sorrowful, but less surprising.

Mr. James's death was, however, at the last, very sudden and unexpected. He had been indisposed and feeble for some ten days, and the watchfulness of anxious and trembling affection had discovered that his physical infirmities were perceptibly and rapidly increasing. But on the Sunday morning previous to his death he had preached an eminently characteristic, and as we are informed, vigorous discourse, at the Edgbaston Chapel; and in the evening he was present at Carr's-lane. Indeed, in the midst of all his physical weakness, his mental vigour seemed to remain unimpaired, and he wrote and studied as usual up to the hour of his last seizure. The sermon he intended to preach at Carr's-lane Chapel on the next Sunday evening was prepared. The dread, perhaps the morbid dread—not of death, but of pain—which he had previously experienced, seemed during the past fortnight to have passed entirely away. He was cheerful and happy, under the consciousness that his end was approaching. He talked much of heaven, and seemed to anticipate, with great satisfaction, "the rest that remaineth for the people of God." The gloom which had previously sometimes clouded his mind, especially when he thought of leaving his afflicted daughter, had entirely passed away. During the week his friends were struck with the elevation of his religious joy and were not without their fears that the end could not be far off. On the Friday, however, he seemed stronger, and a lady, who happened to be staying with him, read to him in the evening the whole of the *Missionary Chronicle* for the month, to which he listened with an interest at which we cannot wonder, when we see that a large part of it refers to China. In the course of the day he penned several letters, in one of which, addressed to his brother, the Rev. Thomas James, of London, he wrote thus:—

My condition just now is very low, not my spirits. I thank my Heavenly Father I am peaceful, I may say happy, quietly and contentedly waiting to see how it will go with me. My appetite entirely fails. Through mercy I get tolerable nights; but I believe it is the beginning of the end.

On that day, also, Mr. James corrected the proofs of the last production of his pen, a review of the life and labours of the Rev. Richard Knill, which is about to appear in the memoirs of that good man, now in the press. He forwarded it to the editor, the Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, accompanied by a letter in which the following interesting and touching words occur:—

I think it probable that with these few notes on dear Knill's life and labours, I shall lay down my pen, which has written much; would God it had written better. But while I say this, I am not without hope, yes, I may add conviction, that it has in some degree written usefully. In some humble degree I have aimed at usefulness both in my preaching and writing, and God has, to an amount which utterly astonishes and almost overwhelms me, given me what I have sought. It seems a daring and almost presumptuous expression, but with a proper qualification it is a true one—that usefulness is within the reach of us all—the man who intensely desires to be useful and takes the proper means will be useful. God will not withhold his grace from such desires and such labours. Oh! my brother, how delightful is it, notwithstanding the humbling and sorrowful consciousness of defects and sins, to look back upon a life spent for Christ. I thank a sovereign God I am not without some degree of this.

As he was about to retire to rest, he became indisposed, having apparently been attacked by indigestion, and Dr. Evans, an eminent physician residing next door, was called to his aid. He prescribed for his venerable friend, and assured his family there was no need for alarm. When Mr. James was about to seek his bedroom, Dr. Evans wished to assist him upstairs—a trouble which Mr. James was very unwilling to give—but when the doctor persisted in proffering his aid, he turned to him affectionately and quoted the text,—"Inasmuch as thou hast done it unto one of the least of these, thou hast done it unto Me." During the night he was restless, and frequently sick, but slept from half-past four till six o'clock in the morning. Then

he awoke, and it was plain that the time of his departure was at hand. He lay calmly for a little while, held out his hand to his son, who with his medical advisers was standing at his bedside, and then again sank into a slumber, which in a few minutes became the sleep of death. So peacefully passed away this honoured servant of Christ. Had he lived much longer, it is almost certain that he would have been destined to protracted martyrdom, as latterly he had been afflicted with a most distressing malady, which time would have aggravated to torture. All this he has been mercifully saved. A post-mortem examination has disclosed partial ossification of the heart, and proved that death was actually caused by the rupture of a small vessel in that organ.

Mr. James was twice married, first to Miss Smith, the daughter of a physician, and secondly to Mrs. Neale, a lady who was honoured with the special friendships of Rowland Hill and Matthew Wilks. He has left one son and one daughter to mourn their bereavement.

HIS WORK IN BIRMINGHAM.

Contrasting the state of things at Carr's-lane in 1805 and 1856, Mr. James, in his work, "The Spiritual State of the Church," says:—"When I became pastor of my church more than fifty-three years ago, the only object of congregational benevolence and action was the Sunday-school, which was then conducted in a private house, hired for the purpose. There was nothing else; literally, nothing we set our hands to. We had not then taken up even the Missionary Society. We have now an organisation for the London Missionary Society, which raises, as its regular contribution, nearly 500*l.* per annum, besides occasional donations to meet special appeals, which, upon an average, may make up another 100*l.* a-year. For the Colonial Missionary Society we raise, annually, 70*l.* For our Sunday and day-schools, which comprehend nearly two thousand children, we raise 200*l.* We support two town missionaries, at a cost of 200*l.* Our ladies conduct a working society for orphan mission schools in the East Indies, the proceeds of which reach, on an average, 50*l.* a-year; they sustain also a Dorcas Society for the poor of our town, a Maternal Society, of many branches, in various localities; and a Female Benevolent Society, for visiting the sick poor. We have a Religious Tract Society, which employs ninety distributors, and spends 50*l.* nearly a-year in the purchase of tracts. Our Village Preachers' Society, which employs twelve or fourteen lay agents, costs us scarcely anything. We raise 40*l.* annually for the County Association. We have a Young Men's Brotherly Society for general and religious improvement, with a library of 2,000 volumes. We have also night schools for young men and women, at small cost, and Bible classes for other young men and women. In addition to all this, we raise 100*l.* per annum for Spring-hill College. We have laid out 23,000*l.* in improving the old chapel, and building the new one; in the erection of school-rooms, the college, and in building seven country and town small chapels. We have also formed two separate Independent churches, and have, jointly with another congregation, formed a third, and all but set up a fourth, and are at this time in treaty for two pieces of freehold land, which will cost 700*l.*, to build two more chapels in the suburbs of the town."

HIS PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. James was, at an early age, an able and a voluminous writer. Soon after he was ordained, he issued the "Sunday-school Teachers' Guide," and this was followed by a very remarkable sermon, which he had previously preached before the directors and supporters of the London Missionary Society. It was a very masterly production, and by those who were present it will be remembered that the preacher partially fainted in the pulpit before he had finished, and such a shower of oranges were thrown up to him as almost to represent a cannonade on the part of the audience. In subsequent years he wrote as many, if not more, productions than any regular pastor of his day. Volumes, tracts, addresses, and sermons followed each other in quick succession. "The Anxious Inquirer" has acquired a world-wide reputation; and together with the "Church Member's Guide," the "Christian Father's Present to his Children," the "Christian Professor addressed in a Series of Counsels," has been circulated in hundreds of thousands, and translated into no fewer than twelve languages. Amongst his other writings we may mention the "Course of Faith," "Christian Hope," "Christian Charity Explained," "The Family Monitor; or, a Help to Domestic Happiness," "The Young Man's Guide through Life to Immortality," "The Church in Earnest," "An Earnest Ministry the Want of the Times," "Lectures on the Book of Revelation," "The Widow directed to the Widow's God," "Pastoral Addresses," "Memoir of Mrs. James," "The Flower Faded: a Memoir of Clementine Currier," "Protestant Nonconformity in Birmingham," "The Young Man from Home," "Pastoral Addresses," and "Advice to Servants."

MARSHAL M'MAHON.—An enthusiastic Limerick gentleman having applied to the Marshal for the history of his family from the time of their emigration from Ireland to France, received a polite note in reply from his illustrious correspondent, stating his inability to become his own historian. Having spent all his life (he says) in military excursions, and far from home, and not being chief of the family, he possesses none of those papers and genealogies that might prove interesting.

THE REVIVALIST MOVEMENT.

ENGLAND.

We (*Record*) feel happy in being able to state that there has been a considerable increase on the last two or three occasions in the attendance at the prayer-meeting which is held every Thursday afternoon in Exeter Hall. On Thursday next the Rev. Baptist Noel, who has lately returned from Ireland, will give a short address. The meeting begins at four o'clock precisely, and concludes at five o'clock. We rejoice to see that not only are the prayer-meetings previously existing maintained, but additional ones are now held. At Crosby Hall, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Queen-square, and in Welbeck-street, daily meetings are held between one and two o'clock.

Efforts appear to be made to promote a religious revival in the eastern counties. Special prayer-meetings have been held at Chelmsford and Bury St. Edmunds. St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, has also been the scene of a similar gathering.

On Wednesday evening a very crowded meeting took place on the subject of the revival in Ireland; the object being to listen to a statement from the Rev. Charles Kirtland, of the results of a visit which he has recently paid to the north of Ireland. The Very Rev. Dr. Alford, the dean, occupied the chair, and the principal clergy and ministers of the town were present. In reference to the physical manifestations, Mr. Kirtland said:—

While I was watching that case my attention was called to another. A strong healthy female had been led out of the crowd in great physical weakness. She had been laid prostrate at a former meeting, and had found peace with God. She was now leaning on the arm of a male relative. Her eyes were raised to heaven, tears of joy were running down her cheeks, and rapture lit up every feature of that countenance. She spoke of the love of Christ with all the power of apparent inspiration. I was requested to pray; after which she threw herself on her uncle's neck, and uttered one of the most beautiful prayers I ever heard. Such simplicity, such light, and such power I had never witnessed before. Who shall say what manifestations of Divine love were made to her in that hour? It does not come within the province of philosophy to explain this. I ask any unprejudiced person to reconcile these appearances with Arohae's Stopford's theory of "the morbid action of disease." After that I saw, prostrate on the ground, two men, one a youth seventeen or eighteen years of age, and the other a tall big-round man, who had spent his time on the hill side in an occupation that did not predispose to hysteria. They both lay quite still, except a movement of the lips, indicative, as I fancied, of something going on within—a pouring out of earnest prayer.

Until they knew the extent to which the Holy Spirit could present the sinfulness and magnitude of sin to the mind, and the intensity of those cravings for mercy which he can create, it was surely hazardous to attribute such bodily affections to the influence of a physical malady.

In closing the meeting, the Dean said his own opinion at present was in favour of attributing these mysterious phenomena to the Spirit of God, but he would advise the propriety of watching them carefully for a little time, in order to be thoroughly satisfied of their truth.

SCOTLAND.

The *Scottish Guardian* says:—"The religious movement in Glasgow and the west continues to extend. The prayer-meetings are numerous attended, and many remarkable cases are daily occurring. In some of the churches on Sabbath evening there were cases even of strong men who cried out under the influence of conviction."

At a meeting held last Wednesday in the Free Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr. Pinkerton, of Kilwinning, gave some particulars of the revival in Ayrshire. He stated that there was a glorious work now proceeding at Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Beith, Kilmarnock, Stevenston, Stewarston, Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock, Perceton, and Irvine. Before this revival movement had begun, little had been done amongst the numerous population in the valley of the Garnock, famous for its mineral resources; but the tide had now been turned, and there were hundreds of hard-working men and women there rejoicing in Christ. Let them picture to themselves that on such a night as this there were twenty-two prayer-meetings held in that one parish, each attended by perhaps twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty persons. He might state generally that in his parish, and in all the surrounding parishes, there was a great awe on the minds of the people, and that many of those who were beyond the pale of the Church had found their way to these prayer-meetings. In his own church there was a very large prayer-meeting every night of the week.

Major-General Anderson addressed a prayer-meeting in Free St. Stephen's, Edinburgh, on Thursday evening, also on the revival movement in another part of Ayrshire, from which he has just returned from a visit to a near relative, who happens to be a proprietor in the district. He stated that when he visited the place (General Anderson purposely omitted mentioning names) a twelvemonth ago, he saw on the Lord's-day the colliers lounging in the fields, and was told that they were perfectly indifferent to all religious matters. He again visited the same place on Wednesday week, and when his friend and he entered, at twelve o'clock in the day, a large byre in the village, he was surprised at finding from 100 to 110 women assembled, and about a dozen of men, for devotional exercises. The reason why there were so few men was because the others were employed in their usual avocations. Each female had brought a stool with her, and they

were seated in three groups, and tidily and cleanly dressed. There would be at least thirty young mothers amongst them with their infants. The day was a wet one, and they were attired in plaids. The time for the exercise was purposely limited to one hour; and during all the time the utmost silence was observed, and their countenances were riveted upon the speaker, and tears fell in many cases. He was told that the meeting had been held daily for three or four weeks. He also learned that every Wednesday evening it was their custom, instead of meeting in large numbers, to break up into small parties for the purpose of engaging in prayer in each other's houses. On the Friday forenoon he attended another meeting, where about 160 persons were assembled. In the evening another meeting was to be held in another village about a mile and a-half distant. The rain was at the time falling very heavily; and yet when he entered he found the building crowded, and there would be from 400 to 500 colliers and their wives. They had all brought their stools, and were as usual seated in three rows. In one seaport of Ayrshire, the very shipwrights of the place, who used to be noted for their gross blasphemy and swearing, had given this up. He also stated that the minister of the place told him, that when he required a large store for a prayer-meeting, parties respectfully came forward and offered theirs, although if he had asked such a thing six weeks before, he would have been laughed at, and the whole affair turned into ridicule. He also stated, that in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood a gracious work was in progress. No later than last Tuesday, just after returning from Ayrshire, he had been privileged to visit a large manufactory, when he found 300 of the workers assembled in a large room to hear the word of God. These parties gave up from a half to three-quarters of the hour allowed to them for their meals to engage in prayer.

IRELAND.

The Rev. R. Parrott, minister of Fitzroy Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Edward Crowley, make the following statement of facts in a letter to the *Morning Star*:—

In the first place, we would inform you, sir, that we have the testimony of all classes of society, from the highest functionary in the town of Belfast, down to the very man who drives the car. The mayor of Belfast told us distinctly that all those employed in his factories had been more or less influenced for good, since the commencement of the revival; and this his own foreman afterwards corroborated when we were inspecting the factories, and added, whilst working at their looms the girls would be heard singing psalms, instead of, as was once the practice, the light and silly song. There are streets, sir, in the town of Belfast, in which, before the revival, no lady could pass, at certain hours, without her ears being assailed by the coarse and often obscene language of the girls as they were leaving their work for their meals. This is not the case now. We were assured by a Presbyterian minister, that to hear anything like filthy conversation in the streets now is quite the exception; formerly it was quite the rule. We also know for a fact, that two publicans in a certain town in the north of Ireland, have been awakened to a sense of sin during the revival, have given up their old business, and entered upon a totally different mode of living. We were informed by a policeman that, on his own beat, there has ceased to be any drunkenness on a Sunday among the factory girls; it used to be a very common occurrence.

We were driving one day along the streets of Belfast, and accosted the carman as follows:—"Well, my friend, what about these revivals—do you think there is anything in them?" "Well, sir, I don't know, but I begin to think there is something in them, for I don't see much drunkenness about now as I used to do before." A poor lad, whom we visited at Ballymena, told us how much mercy he had received in being converted from a very long career of sin and drunkenness. He bore testimony to the immense change that was come over that town. "It was formerly a drunken, ungodly place; people on a Sunday used to be seen lying down drunk on the roadside. Now there is a fear on all—even on the unconverted."

From all inquiries we made, we could hear of no single case in which there had been the slightest relapse into evil habits. One feature in this religious movement struck us very forcibly indeed—and that was, the beautiful development of the fruits of the spirit—love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance. Again, the similarity of expression in the countenance of all the awakened, proving, beyond all doubt, that they are all inspired by one spirit, animated by one hope, influenced by one faith, one Lord, one God and Father of all, who is above them all, and through them all, and in them all. We further particularly noticed a strong and growing hatred for their old besetting sin. One point further, in reply to the question concerning the physical manifestations. We would remark that the Divine Being saves souls through the instrumentality of the preached word, and in every case we witnessed we made careful inquiry as to the state of mind previous to the sinking down, and we invariably ascertained that there had been a strong conviction of sin, which had been produced after having attended some religious service. Therefore, as far as our own experience shows, we contend that the Divine Being has not departed from his ordinary plan as laid down in his word.

The Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, also gives similar testimony in the same journal. He says:—

Some thirty years of my life were spent in Ulster, and there are few of its principal towns with which I am not well acquainted; I, therefore, had better opportunities of knowing its moral and religious condition than some special correspondents who have blazoned to the world the impressions—false ones I am fully convinced—of a flying visit to one or two localities. In July and August last I spent nearly three weeks in the scenes of the revival in the counties of Antrim, Derry, and Tyrone. After an absence of several years from some of these localities, though I have every year visited some of them, I was much impressed with the extent of the

moral change effected by this recent movement. Presbyterian Ulster was noted for coldness and formality in religion; but I found a veritable revival. The orthodoxy of the head had become a living faith in multitudes of hearts; the form of worship had become instinct with power;—praise, prayer, and preaching, instead of being as formerly, with many, a Sunday task, had become an every-day delight; decent dulness had deepened into intense solemnity; and the power of the world that now is was overborne by the powers of the world to come. The change was truly marvellous in all classes, and in none more so than in most of the ministers of religion with whom I met. Monotonous oratory, that left hearers asleep, had given place to the pointed fervid utterances of truth that reached the conscience and heart. And prayers, once circuitous and powerless, had power with man, because they were aimed at prevailing with God. Indeed, the self-sacrificing assiduity and wise discretion of the ministers, combined with their remarkably unsectarian co-operation to promote the work, gave me some of my strongest hopes of its success. And as I witnessed the worship of the assemblies and the spiritual life of individual Christians where I had lamented death before, I could not help exclaiming, "This surpasses my best expectations—the half of it was not told me!" A revival of religion is as certain to be a revival of morality—personal, domestic, and social—as the cleansing of the fountain is the purification of its stream. And I everywhere proved this by my own observation and the testimony of local witnesses. The besetting sin of Ulster, as of Scotland—the sin that opens the flood-gates of all immorality—was the love of strong drink indulged in potations of whiskey. I do not remember seeing one drunken person in my recent visit to Ireland. The young converts shun ardent spirits as the source of previous sin and misery, and the universal testimony was that wherever the revival prevailed, drinking, and its consequent vices, proportionally disappeared.

The *Banner of Ulster* says:—"At the Crumlin licensing sessions, held this week, no fewer than ten publicans declined to seek renewals, for the express reason that their trade had become so much reduced, on account of the revival movement, that they could no longer follow it profitably. Six others applied for and obtained renewals, solely in order to obtain time to dispose of their remaining stock, with a view to giving up what they have reason to regard as, in that district at least, the ruined trade of a publican."

At the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Rev. Mr. Macnaughten read the following resolutions on the revival movement:—

First: That the General Assembly should appoint a day for public service in all our churches for prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his grace and mercy vouchsafed in the revival of religion, and that supplication be offered for the extension of this gracious revival to all churches and to all lands.

Second: In order to strengthen the hands of ministers, and assist them in carrying forward as far as possible the work of the Lord, that arrangements be made by which the various localities in this Church shall be visited by evangelical deputations to be hereafter appointed.

Third: That the ministers and sessions be recommended to take advantage of the services of such members of the Church as they may deem competent to assist them in conducting prayer-meetings, Sabbath-schools, and other similar works of Christian usefulness, so that no district within the bounds of the Church be neglected at such a time as this.

Fourth: That all ministers be advised to watch over and encourage young men of gifts and grace suitable for the work of the ministry, and elders are to counsel parents to cherish and forward the views of pious promising sons, who may be anxious to devote themselves to the service of God in the ministry of the Gospel.

Fifth: And that a committee be appointed to assist and direct in the employment of such young men as may, by their respective sessions, be recommended to them for evangelistic work, and in deciding where such young men may be specially required.

The four first resolutions passed unanimously, but on the reading of the fifth a discussion arose as to the proper age of the parties to be employed as evangelists, and that resolution was eventually withdrawn.

AMERICA.

An eminent judge in the United States writes a letter, dated July 30, to a dignitary of the Church of Ireland, with the view of showing not only the permanency of the revival, but of its progress in that country. He says:—

In this city the work is becoming more and more interesting. We hold a daily union meeting for prayer, at eight o'clock, a.m., where the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Covenanters meet together before a common mercy-seat. It is a place where we have felt the presence of the Saviour—where his love has been largely manifested in the conversion of many.

Bishop M'Ilwaine has been with us. Expecting and praying clergymen and laymen alike take part in the services. Next week we hope to begin a system of street-preaching to the masses, as well as an embodied effort of family visitation. Our city contains almost 225,000 people, and there is great work before us. Our strength is only in the Lord.

The type of piety is more manly, clear, and simple than has hitherto been exhibited. Technical theology, as such, has lost its power. The simple truth, as it is in Jesus, the converting and convicting grace of God, the strivings of the Spirit, are presented in plain language and enforced with earnest eloquence upon the heart and conscience; and the result is a marvellous change in the temper, the opinions, the conduct of the people. We seem to have fallen upon the blessed times when the "watchmen see eye to eye."

But I cannot describe the scenes through which we have passed. Their results will only be known in eternity.

On the other hand, the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 27th ult., says:—

We have had a deputation from the north of Ireland, composed of three Presbyterian clergymen, come over to seek the sympathy of the United States in aid of the revival now going on in Ulster. Their appearance, however, has not on the whole elicited much demonstration even in the denomination to which they belong, though their addresses have been attentively listened to by large audiences. But the fact is, that although the accounts we receive of the Irish movement have excited

a good deal of attention, we are so much more familiar than you are with the usual revival phenomena, that it is rather the scene of the Irish awakening, rather the fact that such a thing should take place in Ireland, than the awakening itself which creates surprise, for revivals here come and go almost *pari passu* with our commercial panics. The depression of spirits, which in a community so entirely mercantile as this is always follows a financial "crisis," with its attendant ruin of proud houses, breaking up of happy homes, distress and tribulation of all sorts, naturally directs people's attention to the things of a better life, and renders their minds more than usually susceptible to religious impressions. We had two winters ago a revival of this sort, and we have had many such. It was more widely spread by far than the Irish one, and, minus the physical manifestations, was, I think, for the time being, quite as intense. I regret to say that I do not think it has left the public in general at all favourably impressed as to the value of such periods of exaltation. Ours has passed away with our commercial depression. The prayer-meetings are over; the converts have ceased to come in; and the world jogs on pretty much as it did. Crimes have not diminished; commercial honesty is not a bit higher than ever; no more love and brotherly kindness is displayed in the market than ever. I do not say that these are fair tests of the value of a religious movement. There may remain, after the flood is over, fertilising deposits—which we do not perceive, and which cause thousands of lives to bear rich fruit in the discharge of obscure and everyday duties. But it is by tests like these, be they bad, or be they good, that public opinion does judge such movements. It asks for visible palpable effects, and refuses to take count of unseen influences. The visible palpable effects, as I have said, are unhappily few in number, and though the excitement of the moment carries everything before it when a revival is in progress, here amongst ourselves phenomena of a similar sort so far off as Ireland excite but a little passing surprise and curiosity.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Sir ERSKINE PERRY, who presided at the annual dinner of the Wokingham Agricultural Association one day last week, said he thought it was generally admitted that as a nation we were paying a very long bill for the army. It happened to him only the day before to pay the first instalment of the double income-tax which had been put on this year. He was a great admirer of the army. He believed that it was the best army throughout the world. The officers and the men were brave and ready to do their duty, and he believed that they were altogether unequalled; but, with all this, it was a very expensive army. What he wanted to ask was, why was this expense so heavy? The pay was not large. It was known that the officers could not live upon their pay. A young man entering the army, to subsist upon the pay he received, was obliged to leave the profession. Yet, with this, 12,000,000*l.* a-year were required for it. When he looked at the French army he found it to be very efficient, and the cost was not not to be compared to ours. This was a most important topic for consideration. The people at times got frightened from one end of the country to the other about an invasion, and this tended to produce a panic, so as to cause a double income-tax to be levied. Sir CHARLES RUSSELL said the French soldier, whom they had just been told was the best soldier in the world, though of course there were two opinions on that subject—and they could guess which way his inclined—was worse fed, worse paid, worse clothed, and very inferiorly equipped. There is no army in the world, if they took it from one end to the other, so efficiently armed and equipped as the British army. In all continental armies there are show troops, as they saw our Horse Guards, who were shown to distinguished foreigners when they came over. Well, travellers saw these show troops, and they went away with the idea that everything was very perfect in the military organisation of that country where they had been travelling; but they did not see the other troops. Mr. WALTER said he must say that it always appeared to him to be a very difficult and mysterious matter to ascertain how it was that, with so vast an expenditure which we unquestionably pay for our naval and military establishments, we had so little to show for the money we expended. But he did not think it had been proved, in what way any practical economy could be effected in the military portion of our establishments. With regard to the navy, they had been informed that unquestionably there had been a great waste in the material fabric of that department; and if it were true, as had been stated by the Secretary to the Admiralty, that no less than 5,000,000*l.* sterling had been utterly wasted in repairs and alterations that were not needed, and which a little foresight would have prevented, that was a serious question for Parliament to consider. Mr. Walter explained why he had abstained from becoming a member of this association, exclusively devoted to rewarding the moral conduct of labourers. He only wished it might be found possible that the status of the labourer might be so improved that he would no longer require to be treated in that way, and that they might all get back to that which he mentioned at first—to give prizes for trials of agricultural skill, and such acts of husbandry as were of unquestionable utility. At the same meeting the Rev. T. MORRES made some excellent remarks on labourers' homes:—

A man on a wet day was unable to do his ploughing or other work of his master; he was sent home; and was it not a great hardship that he should have to walk a distance of two miles? (Applause.) And when he got home, what sort of a place was it? It was not his (Mr. Morres') wish to cast reflections on the owners of landed property. Great improvements had of late years been made in farmyards, stables, and other buildings;

efficient systems of draining and ventilation had been carried out for their horses and cattle; but he maintained that many of the cottages in which the poor, hard-working labourer had to live, were not to be compared with the excellent condition of many farmyards. (Loud cheers.) He had heard it said that a cottage on a great estate was an eye-sore. If that were so, why, then, not make it better? ("Hear," and cheers.) When the labourers got home, there was no inducement for them to remain there. Let them for a moment imagine a hard-working, industrious man, going home to a wretched hovel. Not far off was a public-house, with an enticing fire, and having about it an air of comfort that was not to be found at home. The result was, he was induced to leave his home, and spend his time there, instead of resting himself at home for work on the next day. (Applause.)

Mr. WALTER, M.P., was also present at the meeting of the Royal East Berks Agricultural Association, when he enlarged upon his views respecting the agricultural classes. Admitting the propriety of rewarding husbandmen for skill in the practice of husbandry, he demurred to rewards for character and testimonials to conduct based on long service:—

The true way to encourage the labourer is by improving his dwelling-place, by giving him a better cottage, by encouraging garden cultivation, by finding him proper schools; and he would mention another institution which might be made extremely useful to his encouragement—that was, by giving proper direction and tone to that common and much-abused institution called the Benefit Society. (Cheers.) From the report just published by the Registrar-General it would be found that the great majority of these institutions were no better than drinking clubs. (Disapprobation.) He spoke from a knowledge of the subject and on investigation into the matter. He would say that, as a general rule, the majority of these clubs were no better than drinking clubs. ("No," and counter cries of "Yes.") He would give them some figures. Out of 27,000 societies of this kind registered since the constitution of them, nearly 7,000 had become bankrupt. He was not decrying benefit societies. He had set one on foot in his own parish, but on the express condition that it should not be a drinking society. If they only considered for one moment the cost and expense which were entailed upon the labourers by the foolish and improvident manner in which these societies were conducted, they would find that the labourers spent in a most useless manner ten times as much as was given to them by any agricultural association.

These remarks called forth several gentlemen, who claimed for the societies in that district immunity from Mr. Walter's remarks. Mr. Walter said he had pointed to no particular societies, but to the facts stated in a public document by the Registrar-General.

The Royal Bucks Agricultural Society held its show and dinner at Aylesbury on Wednesday. The Marquis of Chandos was the chairman, and Mr. Disraeli the orator of the occasion. Mr. DISRAELI replied to the toast of the County Members. He praised the proceedings of the day. They were satisfactory; they indicate progress; the show was excellent, it might have been better—future shows will be better, "for what use is this, or any other society, unless its members and supporters are animated by the spirit of progress, and unless they feel a determination at every meeting to excel the efforts of the last." He remembered the time when it was necessary to vindicate these institutions. Now they are seen broadcast over the land.

Men of all parties, opinions, and sentiments are combined together to carry into effect the object of these associations. We find also an unanimous agreement amongst all those who have a due acquaintance with rural life as to the beneficial effects which attend the operations of societies of this description. I know there are many points open to criticism, and I wish to know what is there in this world that is not open to criticism? But if there were no critics in the world society would soon be at a stand-still. Gentlemen, we are associated to animate skill, to encourage enterprise, and to reward merit. These were always considered the means by which communities are taught to flourish, and by which mankind is rendered happier. But if there had been only critics in this world perhaps none of these means would have been had recourse to, none of these ends would have been gained; for critics never animated skill, critics never elevated character, critics never encouraged enterprise, critics never rewarded merit. (Loud cheers.)

He described England as the first in the cultivation of the soil; and dilating on the fertility of the Chiltern district and the vale of Aylesbury, and pointing out a Mr. Smith, of Woolstone, who has applied steam power to the cultivation of the soil, cutting the Gordian knot, and effecting what philosophers have only dreamed of, he said that Bucks occupies no mean position, and need not be ashamed to hold up its head beside any agricultural county in England. But they must persevere.

Mind, I am not here with honeyed words to pretend there is no room for improvement. On the contrary, I feel that improvement is the necessary condition of pre-eminence, and that it is only by your continued exertions that you can continue to hold the distinguished position which you at present occupy. (Loud cheers.)

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The following circular has been sent to us for publication:—

Parliamentary Reform Committee, 15, King-street, Cheapside, October 1st, 1859.

SIR,—The Reformers of the United Kingdom have been so far successful in their efforts as to prevent the passing of a delusive and dishonest Reform Bill; and the Ministers by whom it was submitted to the House of Commons have been, by the vote of the newly elected Parliament, dismissed from office as unworthy of public confidence. Their successors, with the advantage of this experience, are pledged to bring forward in the ensuing session of Parliament a measure of Reform. On

its character must depend the continuance of the present Liberal administration, while the extent of the Reform which is attainable must be determined by the requirements of the people, and the vigour and earnestness with which they are presented to the legislature.

The Committee retain their conviction that no measure of Reform can be regarded as a settlement which does not include a very large extension of the suffrage, both in counties and boroughs; an equitable re-distribution of seats, in proportion to the population and property of the constituencies; an assimilation of electoral laws for England, Scotland, and Ireland; and such protection to the voter, by means of ballot, as may effectually prevent the flagrant corruption and intimidation which have increasingly shown themselves during late elections, and which threaten to undermine the political institutions of the country. They are especially anxious that at the present juncture Reformers should, with united energy, at once reiterate these reasonable demands, and be fully prepared to pronounce how far they are fairly complied with in the Ministerial Bill, when it is introduced into Parliament. The evenly balanced condition of political parties, the tranquil state of the country, the establishment of European peace, and the discussions of the late session, render the present a most favourable opportunity for combination among all earnest and sincere Reformers so as to secure the best practicable adjustment of this great constitutional question.

If a committee or association exists in your neighbourhood it should at once assemble and declare, by public meeting, the need which there is for a more faithful representation of the people in the House of Commons, and the means by which, according to the judgment of the meeting, such a representation can be secured.

At such a meeting a petition should be adopted to the House of Commons, and care should be taken that the proceedings are reported by the public press. Petitions should be signed by the public at places, or at tables in the thoroughfares, to which everybody will have access. Two or three earnest individuals in each town can make all the arrangements which are necessary.

If a committee or association is not yet in existence, one should be originated at once, by public meeting or otherwise.

Every movement should be adapted to the locality, and sustained by local ability and resources.

The resolutions and reports of such meetings should be transmitted to the members of the House of Commons with whom you have influence, and correspondence maintained with them on the subject of Reform throughout the session.

Silence will be interpreted to mean indifference, will encourage the opponents of the people's rights, and render unavailing the most strenuous efforts of their advocates. It is confidently hoped that, in your district, the Committee may rely on your personal co-operation in the present struggle, the issue of which cannot be doubtful if popular opinion is vigorously expressed. They will be ready, on further correspondence, to afford you every assistance in their power.

By order of the Committee,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. PRYCE, Secretary.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern weighed anchor and steamed out of Portland Harbour at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and at four o'clock passed the head of the Breakwater.

She reached Holyhead at 3.45 on Monday, having accomplished the voyage round under the most favourable circumstances. The average rate of speed for the whole trip was a little over thirteen knots, though during the greater part of the time the engines never went more than half speed, the paddles averaging ten, and the screw thirty-eight revolutions, working at 20lb. steam. The motion at all times was most slight, though the weather was very squally, and at times a long sea ran high. At all times, however, the vessel was under the most perfect control; she was tried under both screw and paddle engines, united and singly, and on both occasions with perfect success.

One correspondent writes:—"In the heavy Atlantic ground swell which the Great Eastern encountered after leaving the Lizard, the motion of the ship was immeasurably more than in the heavy gale off Dover. It is said that she pitched from nine to eleven feet, but from my own observations, made as carefully as circumstances would permit, I am unable to assert that the dip was more than six feet, if, indeed, it was even so much. The rolling was also much exaggerated, for even when the ship was broadside on to a wave, the deviation from the perpendicular was never more than six degrees—and that only once in six or seven times—as measured by a pendulum and a graduated arc."

Another correspondent says:—"It will be interesting to the public to learn when the Great Eastern is expected to leave Holyhead for Portland, U.S. I am enabled from special information to say that the Queen's health will be drunk on board the ship on Christmas-day at her present anchorage."

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 12, 1859.
LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegrams from Aden, dated October 1, have been received, on which day the Bentinck arrived from Calcutta.

A large public meeting had been held to petition Parliament for an inquiry into the affairs of India on the spot.

The bill for substituting an Income-tax for the Licence-tax on trades and professions had been

severely criticised by the legal members of the Council, and the clause exempting civil and military officers from the payment of this tax had been rejected, and they are to pay three per cent. on their incomes. The Government of Bengal has ratified the commutation of the Land-tax.

An act has been passed enabling the Governor-General to leave Calcutta for the North-West, retaining full powers, for seven months.

The clause in the Criminal Procedure Bill rendering Europeans liable to preliminary investigation before native magistrates has been successfully resisted.

The rebels on the Nepal frontier are still troublesome.

Some of the discharged Europeans have already sailed from Calcutta. The behaviour of all, except the 5th Regiment (still at Berhampore), has been good.

The Madras government has appointed officers to explore the Sdill (?) regions, to report on their adaptability for European colonists and military, and to make a sanitary report on the nature of the country. A commercial order allowing interest to be paid in England on certain loans has been extended to all securities.

The Governor of Ceylon was defeated by a large majority in the Council, on the railway question.

The correspondent of the *Madras Athenaeum* at Calcutta had telegraphed to Madras that Lord Canning had been relieved, and that Lord Clarendon was to succeed him.

News from China to the 10th of August. The Peiho and the Grand Canal are blockaded by the British and French ships of war. Admiral Hope is in a precarious state, and will have to be invalided. The American Minister was still negotiating about proceeding to Peking. Ching-King-Kang, the celebrated leader of the rebels, has been killed by his own people.

ITALY.

TURIN, October 11.

The Dictator Farini left for Parma yesterday, in order to see that signal justice was administered for the murder of Colonel Anviti.

The King has returned to Turin, and will leave for Genoa on Saturday to receive the Dowager Empress of Russia.

BOLOGNA, October 10.

The municipal elections have terminated in a triumphal success for the Liberal candidates.

It is stated that the Sardinian Minister, on quitting his post at Rome, will place the subjects of Sardinia resident there under the protection of the French Embassy.

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX, Tuesday.

The Emperor received the authorities of this town to-day. The Cardinal Archbishop addressed a speech to the Emperor, to which his Majesty read a reply. Both the speech and the reply produced a most favourable impression.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The *Univers* has received an advertisement for an article which appeared in its impression of Saturday upon affairs in Cochinchina.

AMERICA.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* has arrived at Liverpool with the Canadian mails of the 1st inst. No news of importance. Advice from Brownsville, Texas, say that yellow fever was raging there, and for thirty miles above. Sir Edmund Head's son who was drowned while bathing, was interred yesterday at Quebec, and the funeral was attended with great public demonstrations of sympathy.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The third annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened at Bradford on Monday. The Earl of Shaftesbury is the president for the current year; the chiefs of the other departments being—Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood; Education, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; Punishment and Reformation, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Public Health, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; and Social Economy, Sir J. K. Shuttlesworth. The association has been recruited this year by a junction with the International Association for Obtaining a Uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins.

The first general meeting was held on Monday night in St. George's Hall, a magnificent building, capable of seating in comfort 3,700 persons. The members and associates occupied the stalls and orchestra, but the remainder of the building was thrown open to the general public. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and among the noblemen and gentlemen on the platform were Lord Brougham, Sir W. P. Wood, Mr. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Titus Salt, M.P., Mr. W. Cowper, M.P., Sir J. Ramsden, M.P., the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir J. K. Shuttlesworth, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Akroyd, M.P., Mr. H. W. Wickham, Mr. Baines (Leeds), the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. Horace Mann, Dr. Farr, Mr. E. Chadwick, Mr. John Gurney, M. Liagu (Brussels), Professor Klipffer (St. Petersburg), &c.

The noble president delivered a very interesting opening address.

Lord BROUGHAM, on rising to move that the thanks of the association be given to Lord John Russell for

his services as president last year, was enthusiastically received. In the course of his speech he specially referred to the loss sustained by the association in the deaths of Sir James Stephen and Joseph Sturge.

The Right Hon. J. NAPIER, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, seconded the resolution. On the motion of Sir J. RAMSDEN, seconded by the Mayor of BRADFORD, the thanks of the meeting were awarded to the Earl of Shaftesbury for his address.

The proceedings of yesterday morning commenced by a meeting in St. George's Hall, at which the president took the chair. Lord BROUGHAM delivered the opening address, which occupied more than two hours in reading. The noble lord was frequently applauded during the delivery of his able address.

Vice-Chancellor Page Wood was to follow his lordship with an address on Jurisprudence, and the departments were subsequently to meet in their rooms for the reading of papers and discussions.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

The executive committee of the Central Association met yesterday, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street: Mr. G. Plucknett being in the chair. The Secretary reported that the number of men who have resumed work under the declaration was 10,740, and that 2,100 in addition had entered establishments in which a shop rule embodying the spirit of the declaration was adopted. It was stated, on the part of the masons, that the following resolution was passed at a general meeting of their body, at Wilcock's-rooms, Lambeth, on Monday:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the terms of negotiation already submitted to the Central Association of Master Builders be considered final; and further, that we do not agree to refer our bye-laws to any third party or parties.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the Central Association of Master Builders do not unconditionally withdraw the declaration at their meeting to-morrow, the 11th inst., we, the masons, seek no further communication with them, and that all further communications cease.

To this communication the following reply was given:—

The Executive Committee of the Central Association of Master Builders regret that the operative masons should decline to be bound by the reference to an eminent impartial authority for revision of the rules and customs of their trade societies, and making them conformable to the laws of the realm. And the committee would further point out to the masons that the entire withdrawal of the declaration, as demanded by them, would admit the workmen of all other trades without any guarantee, either that the strike at Messrs. Trollope's would be withdrawn, or that the objectionable rules and practices of other trade societies would be modified.

An amended proposition was submitted by Mr. Ayrton, one clause of which was that—

Should any difference arise between the master builders and their workmen upon the legality of trade practices or of the rules of the trade societies, both parties to agree to afford every facility for submitting the same to the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, and do their best to give effect to its judgment.

In reply to this proposition the masters passed a resolution, regretting that the proposal does not embrace the withdrawal of the strike at Messrs. Trollope's; and also that the proposal evades (by the suggestion of protracted litigation) the simple plan proposed on the 7th inst. by the executive committee, of revision by some eminent impartial authority of such rules and practices of trade societies as are opposed to the spirit of the law of the land.

This resolution practically conveys the non-acceptance of the proposition of Mr. Ayrton. This unfortunate and long-protracted struggle is therefore about as far removed as ever from a settlement. The committee at its rising adjourned for a fortnight.

RETURN OF THE REV. T. BINNEY.—The Rev. Mr. Binney, says a letter from Melbourne in the *Australian and New Zealand Gazette*, returns to England with this mail. He lectured for the last time in Victoria on Monday evening last, the 10th inst., in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne, to an audience of nearly 3,000, who sat with breathless attention for three hours listening to the teaching of this wonderful man. His Excellency the Governor presided, and at the conclusion of the lecture delivered a feeling speech. The Hon. Mr. Chapman, attorney-general, read an address to Mr. Binney, seconded by the Hon. Dr. Wilkie, and presented to the reverend gentleman by Chief Justice Sir William Stawell. Mr. Binney returns home a new man—physically and mentally re-invigorated. I never saw him look better or heard him with more pleasure than on Monday night last. If his visit has done himself good, it has also conferred much benefit on these colonies, as was so feelingly remarked by Sir Henry Barkly, in promoting a spirit of union, forbearance, and brotherly kindness among different sections of the Christian Church here. [Mr. Binney is expected by the mail due to-day, at Southampton.]

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very limited. For all kinds, the demand ruled steady, at fully Monday's improvement in the quotations. The general quality of the samples was inferior. Although we were well supplied with foreign wheat, the inquiry was tolerably firm. In price, however, no change took place. Floating cargoes of grain were in request, and quite as dear as Monday. Grinding and malting barley sold readily, at extreme rates. Distilling sorts were a slow sale. Most kinds of malt sold on former terms; but the demand was much restricted. We had a dull inquiry for oats, and inferior parcels were rather cheaper. Both beans and peas were dull; but flour was firm in price.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	690	679	690	—	530
Irish	—	—	—	900	—
Foreign	15,720	2,930	—	33,350	— sack.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.
Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied, through the Post-office direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
Half-year	0	13	0
Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to MR. CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, 25, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE National Association for the Promotion of Social Science commenced its third annual Congress at Bradford on Monday. At the inaugural meeting, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the President for the year, and Lord Brougham, were the principal speakers. The address of the noble earl was, beyond doubt, the ablest and most comprehensive statement that has yet been made of the social evils that demand amendment, and of the various movements in operation for elevating the poorer classes. Lord Shaftesbury gives a most appalling description of the crime and physical degradation and suffering that arise from preventable causes—such as drunkenness, improvidence, unwholesome dwellings, and neglect of sanitary laws. But he adds, with much force:—"Our feelings rise absolutely to terror, and then begin to awaken the conscience. Science, zeal, piety, and prayer come to our aid; we learn and apply the preventive and remedial agencies, and soon perceive that, though death is the lot of all, a vast proportion of the disease that hastens his approach and incapacitates and dishonours life before he comes, is self-inflicted by man, and not divinely imposed—that the certainty of such an issue, if we are unmindful, is one of the temptations or trials to which we are subjected; but that in this, as in all other things, we are not tried above that we are able, but with the trial a way is also made for escape, that we may be able to bear it." It is remarkable that in this truly masterly address the Earl of Shaftesbury makes little account of Government interference. It is not the State but society that must purge itself of these disorders, fatal alike to happiness, morality, and religion. His language will startle many a social reformer who has unlimited faith in Government machinery—for he traces most of these evils to causes over which the State has but little control. "Depend upon it," is his somewhat heterodox conclusion—"that temptation to vice and licentiousness, in its manifold and various phases, makes tenfold, aye, fiftyfold, more delinquents than all the poverty and ignorance put together." We hope the Congress will proceed in the spirit of the quotation of the noble president:—"We have principles and science in abundance; give us more facts;" and that the accumulation of evidence that may by its agency be made public will arouse all classes to more sustained action for the removal of social evils. For our part, we rejoice that Lord Shaftesbury has given this key-note to the Congress, and has rather sunk the scientific in the moral physical aspect of his great theme. How admirably has he laid down the objects of the assembly in the following eloquent sentence:—

We must go on, as, heretofore, in multiplication of details—in proofs of success, in warnings, in appeals; by stirring the thoughts of public and private benefit, of public and private danger; by leading men to rise from the sense of self-preservation to the pleasure of social improvement, from the pleasure of social improvement to that from which we ought to commence, the sense of duty; and then, from this highest point of human action, the rich and the leisurely, the wielders of science and the holders of power, all who have some means of doing good in their generation (and who has not?)—may enjoy, in their efforts for the sons and daughters of toil, for those who have much time to labour and little time to think, who have barely strength enough for the evil of the day, and none to spare for that of the coming one—those, I say, may then enter into the full fruition of

the marvellous and revealed truth, that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The past week has afforded some insight into the evils that eat away the heart of society. What an appalling picture of corruption is revealed in the proceedings of the Bribery Commissions at Gloucester and Wakefield! What a perennial source of vice have the majority of those well-intentioned institutions, benefit societies, become, by being turned into drinking clubs, and made a kind of stock-in-trade of public-house-keepers. Another illustration of the evils that spring from ignorance on the one hand, and tyranny on the other, is to be found in the continuance of the strike in the building trade, which is prolonged, not because the masters are unwilling to withdraw the declaration, but in consequence of the unwillingness of the trade societies to consent to a fair modification of the rules which bind workmen hand and foot, and are an open violation of the law of the land.

The Great Eastern has made another trial-trip—on this occasion from Portland to Holyhead, and with perfect safety and success, the whole distance, 480 miles, being accomplished in about forty hours, at an average speed of fifteen miles an hour. In spite of defects, which will soon be repaired, the noble vessel is reported to be capable of going anywhere and doing anything. Her huge frame can be moved as easily as a Thames wager-boat, and turned round in half the time required by a line-of-battle ship, and she is able to make head against the tempest under sail, screw, or paddle-wheel, or all combined. There now seems to be no doubt that the great ship can cross the ocean at an average speed of eighteen miles an hour, and it can hardly be doubted that this rate of progress may be considerably augmented by further experiments and improvements.

The Indian mail brings intelligence of a mutiny in that usually tractable body—the Legislative Council of Bengal, arising out of the new tax on trades and professions, which has been changed into an income instead of a license tax. The officials, as might be expected, entirely exempted themselves, but such was the outburst of indignation even in the Council Chamber that they have been obliged to submit to a tax of three per cent. This wholesome act will be an excellent security for better government. We shall hear little of the military aspirations of Government officials in India, now that they have to share the cost of annexation schemes. From Madras comes the improbable rumour that Lord Clarendon is to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General.

In China matters remain in *statu quo*, excepting that the Peiho and Grand Canal are blockaded by the Anglo-French squadron—a measure which may have the effect of cutting off a considerable portion of the supplies of rice and other provisions that find their way to the capital. The Emperor may, perchance, be starved into submission before the arrival of the new allied expedition. It does not appear that the American Minister has succeeded better in his negotiations than the other envoys.

The uniformly favourable news from Italy is this week chequered by a dreadful tragedy, enacted by the populace of Parma. Their victim was a certain Colonel Anviti, a brutal instrument of former tyrannical governments, a Haynau in crime and cruelty. He was discovered plotting a re-action, and before the legal authorities could interpose was seized by the people, dragged through the streets, and beheaded under circumstances of savage barbarity. When their revenge had been satiated, no further outrage was committed by the people. This assassination is a serious blow to the cause of Italian freedom. Farini may promise the retribution of law upon the assassins, but can he capture them?

For the rest, the news from Italy tells of the drawing closer of the ties between the Duchies and Piedmont. It seems, however, that the scheme of appointing a viceroy in the name of Victor Emmanuel has been abandoned, on the threat of Austria to declare war. Hence the appeal to Europe contained in the Memorandum issued by the Turin Government. But the frantic obstinacy of Austria, the whinings of the "Holy Father," and the wailings of his Bishops in France and Ireland, are so many signs that the influence of the Court of Vienna and of the Vatican is seriously in peril—the Emperor of the French standing by in a state of "masterly inactivity."

DIPLOMACY AND DISASTER.

We are told that it is possible to bring a strong man down to the ground with a horse-hair, by simply passing it under his nose, and pulling the ends of it over his shoulders. It is thus that diplomacy aims to bring foreign powers into an acknowledgment of British ascendancy. To find out the tenderest point in the system of Government, to fasten upon it with the tenacity of a

bull-dog, and to pull at it till endurance can resist the worry no longer, seems to be the modern plan of bringing nations, but especially Oriental nations, under subjection to our will. The last batch of despatches from China illustrates the system.

If there be one point above and beyond all others about which the Government of the Emperor of China is touchy, it is that of admitting foreigners to the Court of Peking in such guise as would set at naught, in the eyes of the Chinese people, the lofty pretension of the Sovereign to something like divine rights, universal dominion, and towering pre-eminence over all the Potentates of the earth. We are not going to apologise for such an absurd assumption. We deem it almost as ridiculous as one nearer home with which we are more familiar,—that, namely, which makes our own monarch "Defender of the Faith." All courts have their special ground of boasting, and the higher that ground, the more chary are they of allowing any intrusion upon it. We know not what may be the local reasons for keeping up this vapouring pretence on the part of the Emperor of China. We have not sufficient information to enable us to judge how far it is inwoven with their whole fabric of domestic policy. But we learn from Lord Elgin that the Chinese authorities believe the maintenance of this exclusive assumption to be vitally necessary to ensure the respect and obedience of their subjects—that it cannot be publicly given up without paralysing the hands of the Executive in that vast empire—and that if, at any moment, it would be dangerous to their very existence to surrender this assumption, it would be doubly so whilst rebellion against the Manchuan dynasty successfully contests with it in some of the fairest provinces of the Flowery Land. In our eyes, no doubt, it is a monstrous fiction, almost as inconvenient as it is unreasonable—but then, in China, it is a tradition—say, if you will, a superstition—around which national sentiments, customs, laws, and manners have been carefully trained, and now cluster in profusion.

Under instructions from the Government of Lord Palmerston, Lord Elgin, taking advantage of the fracas occasioned at Canton by an outrage said to have been done to the British flag on board the *lorcha Arrow*, ascended the Peiho with a naval force, and at Tien-tsin, wrested from the fears of the Court at Peking a treaty which, among other concessions, gave us the right of sending a resident ambassador to that city. It was yielded with great reluctance. The Imperial Commissioner who ceded it expected that his giving way on this point would cost him his head. And so great was the violence which this concession did to the general framework of Chinese policy, and so real did Lord Elgin consider its alleged tendency to weaken the bonds of Imperial authority, that he contented himself with having extorted the abstract right, and intimated to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, that after the exchange of ratified copies of the Treaty at Peking, it would depend upon the faithful observance by the Chinese Government of the other articles of the treaty, whether the permanent residence of our ambassador in Peking would be practically insisted upon or waived.

Now it seems to us that, under all these circumstances, if it was deemed politic to send an envoy to Peking with a view, in the first place, to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin, and afterwards to inaugurate, as it were, the new right we had wrung from such reluctant hands, it certainly behoved our ambassador to discharge this part of his duty with as much caution and indulgent consideration as possible. No court likes to see its prestige violated in the eyes of its own subjects. If it must humble itself, it is usually permitted, at least by a considerate victor, to hide its humiliation, as much as possible, from its own people. It is seldom wise, it is sometimes cruelly unjust, to push a recently extorted right to such extremity, as to inflict ostentatious degradation on the party from whom it has been forcibly wrested. The Chinese Empire may be founded on a basis very anomalous, as compared with Western civilisation. But, vast as it is, it hangs together, and has hung together for many centuries, upon a political system of its own—and if we choose, for the convenience of our commerce, so far to encroach upon that peculiar system, as to put it in peril of falling to pieces, at least we might use some caution, forbearance, and even tenderness, in carrying our designs into effect. We ought to count on some shrinking—to allow for some irritation—and to deal with those whose system of government we have so deeply wounded as delicately as a humane surgeon would handle a fractured limb. There would have been no derogation from our dignity in doing so—and, assuredly, it would not have detracted from our moral influence.

After having carefully read the despatches published last week in the *Gazette*, we are sorry to be obliged to say, that the representative of

her Majesty to the Imperial Court, Mr. Bruce, seems to have taken the diametrically opposite view of his duty. He knew which was the most sensitive part of the Chinese system, and he set himself at once to finger that with as much roughness as might be. We are bound to admit, however, that Mr. Bruce did but act in the spirit of the instructions drawn up for him by Lord Malmesbury. That he should have been told not to admit of any inferiority in his visit to the Court at Peking we can understand—but why he was to insist upon delivering his credentials, with an autograph letter from her Majesty, to the Emperor *in person*—a violation of Chinese Court etiquette not specifically conceded by the treaty of Tien-tsin—unless it were determined to cut down the pattern of Oriental ceremony to that which prevails in the West, we are at a loss to divine. Mr. Bruce had no sooner got to Hong Kong, than, naturally enough, he began to surmise that this part of his duty as an envoy, would be most disagreeable to the Chinese Emperor. He laid down for himself, therefore, the necessity of holding his head as high as possible—gave ear to the first tale which was brought to him showing the indisposition of the Emperor to swallow the bitter draught which Lord Elgin, acting on Lord Palmerston's instructions, had mingled for him—consulted with Admiral Hope and Sir Charles von Straubenzee about getting ready “an imposing force”—and framed his first letter to Kweiliang, the Secretary of State, in such a manner, as, in his own words, “to compel the Chinese Government to declare themselves on those points that he knew to be most unpalatable to it.” It is plain, therefore, that he commenced his mission in the spirit of one who means the Government to which he is accredited to feel that they will have no indulgence. It was a sort of “stand and deliver” beginning. He went to his work like a newly-enlisted policeman who insists upon collaring the gentleman who has been given him in charge, and marching him through his own neighbourhood as if he were a felon.

Mr. Bruce, having thus opened his business in the Cambyes vein, goes from Hong Kong, to Shanghai, where letters from the Imperial Commissioners await him. They propose to resume discussion of some details which Lord Elgin had left unsettled, but with the promise to return and dispose of them. The attempt is clearly made to gain time, but, unfortunately, the pretext put forward for it is a reasonable one. Hereupon Mr. Bruce mounts the very high horse. He meant to proceed to Peking—he would have no discussion—he declined all conference with the Imperial Commissioners—and he held them responsible for any consequences which might ensue from any want of due preparation for him at Peking. And he is even better than his word. For he sends forthwith to Admiral Hope to move up to the mouth of the Peiho, and to inform the officers of the port that the English and French Ministers were coming, desiring them to convey the tidings to Peking, and get an answer back within a few days. The Imperial Commissioners, finding their first effort at diplomacy unsuccessful, become more accommodating. They inform Mr. Bruce that they have despatched a memorial to the Emperor, praying that he would send a proper officer to meet the British envoy at Tien-tsin, for the purpose of conducting him up to the capital, and they request that Admiral Hope's squadron might be anchored outside the bar, and that Mr. Bruce himself would proceed without much baggage and with a moderate retinue to the capital.

Admiral Hope, in execution of his orders, had by this time moved up to the mouth of the Peiho, and found barriers placed across it, the forts rebuilt, and every appearance indicative of a determination not to allow the mission to proceed to Peking by that route. On being informed by some petty officer there that the barriers had been erected by the country people, on their own authority, to keep out the rebels, he demanded their removal, which was promised within three days, before the expiration of which time, however, he brought his whole naval force within the bar. The promise of removing obstructions was not performed—rather the reverse—so Mr. Bruce ordered Admiral Hope to clear a passage for the envoy and his escort. Before he had done so, however, Mr. Bruce received a letter from the Governor-General of Pechele, saying that he, Governor Hang, had received orders to proceed to Peh-hang-ho, an inlet to the river, ten miles north of the anchorage, where he was to offer his services to Mr. Bruce. The Imperial Commissioners, he said, had gone back to Peking. He begged, therefore, that our ambassador would wait time enough to allow of their arrival there, and for the withdrawal of some troops stationed at Peh-hang-ho, and then he would himself come in a vessel to convey Mr. Bruce to a landing-place, whence he might proceed to Peking by land. In this letter, it appears, the

name of her Majesty was not written on a level with that of the Emperor of China, and as, in addition, its purport was further delay, Mr. Bruce did not think it necessary to stop the operations of Admiral Hope—and hence the “Disaster.”

The correspondence shows, we think, that the Chinese intended, if they could, to evade the most offensive stipulation of the late treaty—and, if they could not, to fulfil it in a manner the least disagreeable, and, perhaps, dangerous, to the Emperor of China. On the other hand, it is clear, that our ambassador was resolved to enforce that galling stipulation in as public and mortifying a way as possible. Lord Elgin had nailed the Chinese Government down to a concession which even he could hardly justify, and of which he recommended us to make but a cautious and sparing use—and Mr. Bruce thought fit to push that concession to a very provoking, and, for aught we know, a very alarming extent. The consequence was what we have seen—a smashing defeat. He could not wait. He could not abate an iota of his demands. He fully expected to frighten the Court at Peking, as Lord Elgin had done before him. He put the horse-hair under his intended victim's nose, and was just about to pull him down—when, wonderful to relate! his shins were kicked, and he found himself obliged to limp away discomfited. This is the long and the short of the affair. For once, the Cambyes vein did not answer. Hectoring diplomacy marshalled the way to disgraceful disaster. So, at least, we read the Chinese despatches.

POT AND KETTLE.

WHEN Sir James Graham, on the hustings at Carlisle, charged the Earl of Derby with having had recourse to foul means to influence the elections in his favour, and, on the strength of a newspaper paragraph, accused the then Prime Minister of having subscribed 30,000*l.* to a fund to be placed at the disposal of the Carlton Club, although he could hardly have acquitted his own party of corrupt practices, he could not surely have foreseen the disgusting revelations now being made before the Commissions sitting at Gloucester and Wakefield. The two great political parties have small reason to abuse one another—still less reason to speak in terms of such patriotic indignation of the Ballot, as an un-English mode of taking votes at an election. Both are much of a muchness—and the only secrecy to which they object, is that which would disarrange their filth-scattering machinery. To dark rooms, disguised strangers, cabalistic signs, lies, hypocrisy, drunkenness and fighting, they do not object—nay, they are forward in providing the means for making use of them—but from votes given in secret which, at any rate, would make all this subterranean grubbing more difficult, because uncertain in effect, their virtuous souls abhorrently recoil.

The mode in which Bribery has been treated in the House of Commons in modern times affords the best proof that it does not want to put down Bribery. Shall we be pointed to these two Commissions, appointed on the recommendation of the House, as showing that our strictures are too sweeping? Well, but this is not the first time we have had Royal Commissions for exposing malpractices in second-rate Boroughs. And what has been, what is likely to be, the practical result? Huge blue-books, which nobody will read, but which the public will pay for—and Acts of Parliament elaborately contrived to hide corruption while they pretend to suppress it. Are Gloucester and Wakefield sinners above all Boroughs of their class? Not a bit of it. Every one who knows anything of our constituencies is well aware that money is more powerful with them than political character or principles. Not that the larger proportion of electors are corrupt—but that there is generally a balance large enough to turn the scale, and agents base enough to win it over by Bribery, and a Parliament consciously guilty enough to perpetuate this state of things. The true secret of this terrible and loathsome disease which is fast eating away the vitals of Constitutional Government in this country, is to be found in the conviction of both Whigs and Tories that fair play at elections would very speedily put an end to foul play elsewhere.

What is to be done? How is this plague spot to be staid? Some have suggested caustic remedies. Some, easier and cheaper methods of investigation. But laws cannot operate beneficially beyond the reach of public opinion. The bribe is not likely to be abashed even when detected, whilst the briber walks about in society as safely and as proudly after his crimes have been exposed as before they were committed. We have never been anxious for secret voting, as such—we wish the political morality of rich and poor were of that high order which would make a resort to it unnecessary. But we see no hope in any other direction. We never have done since

first we began to know the political world. Hence, we have uniformly advocated it—and, unless we greatly mistake, the same reason will soon drive both Conservatives and Liberals to adopt it as the only available check upon a state of corruption which is becoming positively frightful. To this end, the exposure of mal-practices by these Commissions may perhaps contribute—otherwise, we know not of what use they are. They merely stir the filth which everybody knew to be under the surface of most constituencies. They disclose nothing new. They operate but here and there. They have a tendency to mislead by drawing off attention from the general evil, to concentrate it upon particular instances of it—as if the convicted delinquencies were worse than the unconvicted. Commissions of inquiry are all but useless—penalties, however severe, would be inoperative in the present debased state of public opinion—mechanical prevention is our last chance.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S PROGRESS.

RECENT arrivals from the Cape have filled up the gaps in our information relative to the Livingstone expedition up the Zambesi, and bring intelligence of the intrepid explorer down to a period as recent as July 30. It is now beyond doubt that the success which has already crowned his labours justifies the expense incurred by the Home Government in fitting out the expedition, and opens a new field of interest to the geographer, the merchant, the philanthropist, and the missionary.

Eastern Africa, far into the interior, is a fertile, well-watered, and, to a great extent, healthy country. The grand obstacles to the advance of commerce and civilisation are the difficult navigation of the estuary of the Zambesi, the inertness of the Portuguese, who hold possession of the lower part of this noble stream, and the activity of slave-traders, who send expeditions far into the interior to kidnap the thinly-scattered population, and carry them off from regions of tropical abundance as “free emigrants” to Bourbon and other French islands. On this last point, Dr. Livingstone remarks that this “emigration scheme” is the chief support of the slave-trade, and eats out both the power and commerce of Europeans. “The free emigrants are (he says) sent down the river in chains!” Above Tete, the last of the Portuguese settlements on the Zambesi, Dr. Livingstone found in this, as in his last exploration, the country rich in tropical produce, such as cotton, sugar, oil; and ranges of table-land, 1,500 and 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, “where Europeans may live in safety.”

The richness of the soil, and value and variety of its products, is frequently referred to by Dr. Livingstone. He has “found that it is not necessary to give the people cotton-seed, as their own seed yields cotton quite as good as the upland American; and some is quite as good as the Egyptian.” The cotton-plant, though burnt down annually, springs up again as fresh and vigorous as ever. Sugar-cane grows equally well. The natives cultivate it, and the doctor had set up the skeletons of the sugar-mill and little engine, to show what could be done with machinery. He could collect some cartloads of indigo of excellent quality from the streets and immediate vicinity of Tete. There is also a valuable oil extracted from cucumbers, and three good seams of coal had been found on the banks of the river. With all this abundance “the only trade the people have is that of slaves.” The doctor has little hope of any good with the people under or in contact with the Portuguese. “A year or more must elapse ere they recover from the effects of their late war. But I think more highly of the capabilities of the country for the produce England stands most in need of than ever.” The Portuguese, instead of collecting the different articles which are of undoubted commercial value, busy themselves only in a paltry trade in ivory.

But the indefatigable doctor has not confined his attention to the Zambesi. He has been able in his steam launch to ascend the Shire, one of its northern tributaries, and found it a good navigable river for at least a hundred miles from its confluence—“more easily navigable than the Zambesi, as we have two or three fathoms constantly, and can steam by night.” This newly-discovered country is thus described in a letter to Sir George Grey:—

The mountain Merambala is four thousand feet high, and has a wonderfully well cultivated large top. Lemon trees grow quite wild in the woods, and so do oranges and pineapples. There are several fine little fountains, with water slightly chalybeate; the people independent and very hospitable. The view from the top of the Shire winding across an extended plain, inhabited by real Solophagi, is magnificent, and, as you may judge, from the height, we had quite a different climate from that of the plain. The vegetation is very like that of Loanda and Angola. We have also a fine hot sulphureous fountain at the base (174), yet no advantage has been

taken of this splendid sanatorium by the Portuguese. The valley of the Shire at one part abounds in elephants, and if you come to see us about January, I undertake to show five hundred of these noble animals grazing on one plain. We saw more than that; as there are branches of the river which form islands, we sometimes chased them with this vessel. They had magnificent tusks. I think that they are attracted down from the hills by the sweet fruit of wild palmyras, of which there are fine forests there. The people are very suspicious of us—never having been visited by Europeans before—but treated us civilly. Our wooding parties were never molested, yet a guard was set over us both night and day. They are well armed with bows and poisoned arrows. The women insert an ornament exactly the size and shape of the rings for table napkins into the upper lip. The effect is frightful. It is a most unaccountable ornament. They cultivate largely on the upper third of the Shire valley, and we purchased abundance of provisions at a cheap rate, besides specimens of their cotton yarn. They have two kinds of cotton, and both very good in quality.

In another letter he says:—"Never saw so much cotton grown as among the Manganga of the Shire and Shirwa Valleys—all spin and weave it. These are the latitudes which I have always pointed out as the cotton and sugar lands." And he is more than ever convinced that Africa, north of about 15 deg. south latitude, is incomparably the best adapted for the produce of cotton of any locality in the world.

Proceeding onwards up the Shire, the expedition found the river gradually widen into a magnificent lake called Shirwa, from twenty to thirty miles wide at the broad part, and fifty or sixty long. It is very beautiful, being surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, one of which, Dzombo, is over 6,000 feet high, of the same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top. Others are equally high, but inaccessible. It is a highland region, the lake itself being about 2,000 feet above the sea. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. It is reported to be separated from a very much larger lake, Nyanja (or, Nyinyesi, or The Stars) by a strip of land only five or six miles wide. This lake, it may be recollected, was explored by Major Burton and Capt. Speke. These enterprising officers found in 1851 that it consisted of at least four distinct bodies of waters, extending over a wide range of country. The most northerly of these inland seas is the Nyanza Lake, the southern extremity of which was explored by Capt. Speke alone, as described in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and which the Arab and other merchants concur in representing as the long widening of a river which passes out of its southern extremity. Capt. Speke gives good reason for believing this lake to be the real source of the Nile. Thus is the veil being gradually lifted from that terra incognita—Central Africa. In a few months we may hope to hear that Dr. Livingstone has completed the exploration of the inland waters of Eastern Africa, and has made his way to the country of the Makololo.

The results of Dr. Livingstone's labours thus far have not been confined to exploration. He has found leisure to digest his observations for the benefit of his countrymen. In conjunction with Dr. Kirk, he has drawn up a report on the African fever, which their experience has found to be a less formidable disease than heretofore; and he has also prepared a report on the navigation of the Zambesi, after seeing all the changes to which it is annually liable. The following extracts from his letters contain the general result of his examination:—

From what we have observed in an unusually dry year a vessel, drawing two feet, such as they are obliged to use on the Mississippi, could ply the whole of ordinary years. During four or five months each year large vessels could ascend to Tete. There the river is 964 yards from bank to bank, about three times the width of the Thames at London-bridge; at the broadest parts it is about three miles, and divided into five or six channels. I believe we have proved that during a large portion of the year Europeans may come up this river with safety. We have had some fever, but on the edge of the highlands here people are known to be safe. We have also shown that the Zambesi may be navigated during most of the year in flat-bottomed boats. Several of the cataracts, which at low-water seemed very serious obstacles, are rendered so smooth that but for the adjacent mountains having been sketched they would not have been recognised; but a steamer capable of stemming the main current is necessary for the ascent. The river is now fifteen feet above low-water mark in November.

The fatigue and perils which the members of the expedition undergo appear to be immense, and it is plain from the information received that Dr. Livingstone is not only the soul of the party, but the hardest worker of all. He himself, in one of his letters to Mr. Turner, M.P., gives us a glimpse of his difficulties and resolution:—"Our naval officer resigned, and repeated the resignation from an idea that we could move neither hand nor foot without him. I was obliged to teach him better by mounting the paddle-box myself, and sending him home. I have guided the vessel some 1,600 miles; this has prevented my writing, as I otherwise would have done, to my friends." In another letter describing the ascent of the

Zambesi in the Ma Robert to examine the rapids of Kebra, he says:—"The mountains are at least 2,300 feet high—covered with trees and very healthy. As far as the eye can reach northwards we see ranges of the same even into the blue distance. We slept without cover or quinine, and but for the toil, which was excessive, we should all have returned improved in health. It made us so lean that had I come down this way in 1856, I should have perished before reaching Tete." The following anecdote told by the doctor's brother illustrates the dauntless perseverance of the chief of the expedition. He is resolved on exploring a cataract—

The doctor was rather restless that night, and said, on rising a little before five, "I'm determined to see this myself; I'll go alone with two Makololo, and go to the end of it." K— wished to go with him, and the two set off with four Makololo. They had a worse march the last of it than we had. At a native village the people tried to dissuade them from going. "There is no path an elephant could go; a hippo could not go, not even an alligator could go." At last two men consented to go as guides. It took them half-a-day to go half-a-mile in one place. At last, even the Makololo were knocked up, and one clever, obliging fellow said to the doctor, "I can go no farther; I would willingly go with you, but my feet are done," and the two head men tried hard to induce him to return. At last they concluded he had gone wrong in the head, and told K— so, and that they had better go back and leave him. At length, the two guides jumped up, saying, "Let us go." The doctor sat still, and watched with some interest whether they would take the backward or forward way. They went forward, and he followed, as did the Makololo, though with sore blistered feet, on the burning rocks. Soon they came upon a fisherman mending his net, who pointed out a way which led them in a little while to a spot from which they could see the cataract. It seemed about thirty feet high—a slope, not perpendicular—and the rocks rising 1,000 feet on either side of the river.

In the last of his letters, written July 30, Dr. Livingstone states that after having explored the lakes of Eastern Africa, he hopes to reach the Makololo country "either afloat or afoot," in company with the band of devoted natives that accompanied him from thence to Tete and Quillimaine. Towards this interesting district of Central Africa the young missionaries appointed to settle amongst the natives had set out from Kuruman about the middle of the same month under the leadership of Mr. Moffat. It is not improbable that by this time these two veteran missionaries, one from the east and the other from the south, may have met in the heart of the African continent, and rejoiced together over the prospect of these fertile and benighted regions being at length opened to the commerce and Christianising influences of Western Europe. May the blessing of Heaven attend their footsteps and crown their glorious enterprise with success!

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* has published an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, stating that the preliminaries of the peace of Villafranca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name or from what quarter it might come. France confined herself to giving the Italians proper advice, which, if followed by them, would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy; but, having in vain offered advice, she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy. The importance of the article of the *Constitutionnel* is now very generally admitted. The *Debate*, the *Univers*, the *Siècle*, and the *Union*, all cite it conspicuously. There is little doubt that it was inspired, if not actually written, by the Emperor himself, and that it came direct from Biarritz without going through any Ministerial channel.

The Emperor of the French has declined the invitation of the Municipality of Bordeaux to partake of the civic hospitality in the shape of a banquet with the necessary and uncomfortable addition of an after-dinner speech. He and the Empress will attend a ball, where this practical turn can hardly be given to the entertainment. They arrived at Bordeaux on Monday. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather (says the *Moniteur*), the population of the town and from the country were enthusiastic in their cheers. The houses were all entirely decorated with flags, &c. The whole city is *en fête*.

"It is stated," says the *Patrie*, "that a special corps is to be shortly formed for an expedition to China. It will be composed of 15,000 men, divided into five regiments, and will be recruited among such officers and soldiers as may volunteer for the service. These regiments will be organised as Zouaves, and will have a similar uniform. For the purpose of sparing them the fatigues of a long voyage they will pass through Egypt and embark at Suez on board French vessels sent round the Cape of Good Hope."

Ultramontanism is running wild in France. The clergy of Paris are about to give a banquet to M. de Tuile on account of his sermons in favour of the rights of the Holy See. The Bishop of Nantes, like the Bishop of Orleans, has issued a "protest" against the independence of the Romagnas; but he goes a step further than his brother prelate, and takes upon himself to protest, not only in his own name,

but in that of "every Catholic family in Brittany." The Bishop of Orleans thus edifies his clergy:—

Who can say that Ireland would not prefer to the sceptre which oppresses her the sword of one of our bravest soldiers, the descendant of one of her ancient kings?

The holy man is hinting at an invasion of Ireland, by Marshal Macmahon!

Lord Cowley has returned to Paris from Biarritz. The fortifications on the coast of Normandy, and notably between Havre and Caen, are being carried on with extreme rapidity. It is stated that a long-shore telegraph is being erected. The Emperor, it is said, has signed a decree ordering the immediate execution of extensive works of fortification in the Chausey islets in the Channel and in the port of Granville. On the other hand a correspondent says in the *Times*:—

From inquiries made at Boulogne, I am enabled to state that the rumour of the construction at that peaceful place of resort of a floating battery with two tiers of guns, alluded to in your Paris correspondent's letter of September 30, is devoid of foundation, and that no one there has heard any mention of it.

THE PAPAL STATES.

PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The Pope addressed an allocution to the Consistory on the 26th of September. It is a lugubrious document, denouncing all that has been done in the Legations, and imputing to the people and Government there much that they have not done. It recites, in long-winded sentences, how the Legations threw off Pontifical government one day, and on the following day they made a fresh declaration, stating, as is now the custom, that those provinces wished to be annexed to the domains and kingdom of the King of Sardinia. It praises the conduct of the priests, and declares that the majority of the people preserve their attachment to their legitimate prince, and stand aloof with horror from the Government. The Pope energetically disapproves of everything.

That is why we entirely reprove, and declare null and of no effect, all the acts of which we have spoken in this august assembly, and all acts encroaching on the power, ecclesiastical immunities, our civil sovereignty and that of this holy See, principality, power, and jurisdiction, whatever may be the name given to these acts.

No one is ignorant that all those persons who, in the provinces above-named, have given their support, counsel, or assent to the acts which we blame, or have in any way promoted the accomplishment of them, have incurred the ecclesiastical penalties and censures which we alluded to in our allocution mentioned above.

Having recovered from his indisposition, and got through the business of the Consistory, the Pope is about to recreate his mind and restore his health by a visit to his favourite seaside residence at Porto d'Anzo, in the month of October, the real holiday period of enjoyment for the Romans, inviting him to follow his subjects' example—to indulge in an autumnal *villeggiatura*.

Letters from Rome of the 8th inst. state that the Pope has left for Castel Gandolfo. His Holiness gave the Duke de Grammont an audience at that residence.

Advices from Rome, to the 4th inst., state that the Sardinian Minister received his passports on the 1st October, but requested leave to defer his departure until the end of the week. On Sunday the principal friends of Piedmont gave a banquet to the Sardinian Minister, near Frascati, and intended to make a night demonstration in Rome. It is stated this was prevented by General Guyon, in accordance with a previous order passed, forbidding any political manifestations in the streets, and also in accordance with the policy which the Duke of Grammont is instructed to continue.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent states that the Pope has informed the great Powers that he will not give up his temporal power in the Roman States, and will, if necessary, call upon all Catholic Powers to support him.

Letters from Rome state that the new Swiss recruits continue to behave very badly, and are deserting daily, and that native soldiers are also running away.

The Duke de Grammont was at Frascati. It is asserted that his Excellency, after expressing his opinion that the Romagna was lost to the Papal Government, urged immediate concessions in order to preserve Umbria and the Marches. Various cardinals were called in to the Council, and it is added that certain reforms are under serious consideration.

PARMA.

PAPAL DISTURBANCE.

The following telegram, dated October 6, has been received from Parma:—A horrible occurrence took place yesterday evening. The Count Anviti, formerly Colonel of the troops of Parma, and held in detestation by the people, was passing through Parma on his way to Piacenza, but was recognised at the railway station and arrested. The populace, informed of his arrest, broke open the barracks of the Gendarmerie, where he was confined, and, having seized the unfortunate Count, he was dragged through the city, receiving blows on all sides. His hands were fastened together with a cord, and he was thus pulled through the streets, until he arrived opposite a café that he was in the habit of frequenting, where, whilst he was still alive, his head was cut off, and then carried in triumph to the Grand Place, where it was placed on the top of a column. The cries of joy of the populace increased the terrors of the situation. The National Guard and the troops were called out, but arrived when all was over. At nine o'clock in the evening quiet again reigned in

the city, and the dead body of Count Anviti was conveyed to the hospital. The city was being traversed by patrols.

A letter in the *Daily News* gives these details:—

He was discovered on the frontier disguised as a peasant, with letters to persons in Parma, Piacenza, and other places, a large sum of money, and a passport signed "Antonelli." He was arrested and placed in the hands of the police. The news of his capture ran through the city. Men started up from their business, and rushed out of their houses and the *cafés* muttering curses. Women and children gathered in the crowd to see the prisoner pass. In an instant a rush was made. He was seized out of the hands of five or six gendarmes, and his head instantly torn off. The bleeding head was placed upon the column in the Piazza, and a dense mass collected around it. The frenzy subsided, but anything more violent than the popular execration against the man cannot be conceived. "He killed my brother," says one. "He bastinadoed women." "He shot the innocent by wholesale." "Accursed wretch," is the one word heard. The effect is such as might ensue if Haynau had been caught in the streets of Pesth, or Nana Sahib discovered as a spy in Calcutta.

This man was the most conspicuous of all the military tyrants who have executed martial law in Parma. His word was "death," without trial or respite. He shot and bastinadoed men, women, and children at his pleasure. They say he had men strangled in prison. After the revolutionary attempt of June, 1854, he had absolute command, and executed martial law by wholesale.

The French Consul at Parma has received orders from the Imperial Government to quit his post at Parma unless prompt justice is done and exemplary chastisement inflicted on the authors of the murder of Count Anviti.

The *Paris Patrie* publishes a despatch from Modena announcing that an inquiry into the late assassination at Parma is being actively carried on by the Government, which has decided to act with due severity against the guilty parties.

The *Parma Gazette* continues to publish a series of letters written by M. Thomassin, Envoy of Parma at Vienna, to the Marquis Pallavicino, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Duchess Regent. These letters contain curious revelations of the manner in which the French Government was spoken of in the reactionary courts, and they abound in insulting language. The French bishops, in particular, are abused for their political conduct, and are contemptuously designated as "cowardly princes of the Church."

CENTRAL ITALY.

THE PROGRESS OF ANNEXATION.

A letter from Turin, of the 3rd, in the *Siccle*, says:—"Various rumours have been in circulation during the last few days relative to the application of the annexation, but the following is the real state of things:—At the conference lately held at a small town north of Pistoia, the delegates of Bologna and Modena, MM. Minghetti and Farini, plainly started the idea of the preliminary and complete fusion of the provinces of the centre. Bologna, in particular, held to that idea, which had been adopted about a month before by M. Cipriani. Florence objected, one of the arguments of M. Ricasoli being that there is more advantage in having three Governments on three different points to defend the national cause than to centralise, at the risk of leaving the extremities to the intrigues of parties. This reason, and others which were brought forward, set aside the idea of an absolute political fusion, at least for the present. The question of an economical one, if I may use the expression, was then discussed, and a positive Customs' convention, establishing a kind of Italian Zollverein, was signed. Each Government, moreover, engaged to publish all the decrees of administration and police, which should be of a nature to remove the barriers which have hitherto separated the various States now amalgamated into one. It was agreed that each State should come to an understanding at Turin, in order that Piedmont might formally accede to the most important point—the Customs' Union."

The *Indipendente* of Turin states that Prince Eugene of Carignan will probably be intrusted with the Government of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna in the name of the King of Sardinia until the congress shall have decided the question of their future condition. [According to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, this design was set aside "because Austria, having got wind of it, hesitated not to declare that if the fact were consummated, she would cross the Mincio and invade Lombardy. On the other hand, France intimated to the Sardinian Government that she would leave them alone in the conflict. For this reason the Sardinian Government has thought fit to address a memorandum to all the friendly courts."]

The Minister of Finance of Tuscany has issued on order to all the public offices of the State, directing them to send all the old Tuscan money in their possession to the mint at Florence, to be re-coined. The *Monitore* of Bologna also contains a decree of the Governor-General of Romagna enacting that the franc or Italian *lira* shall henceforth be the unit of currency, and ordering the re-coining of all the present money. Meanwhile the scudo is to be calculated at the rate of 5fr. 32c.

The Governor of Bologna, on the proposition of the Minister, the Marquis de Pepoli, has decreed the abolition of the Customs' line on the frontiers of Modena and Tuscany, and the adoption of the Customs' tariff of Sardinia. The report of the Minister concludes thus:—"This decision is a fresh step towards the definite union with Sardinia, by uniting the interests of industry and commerce of the country."

On the 7th, the functionaries of the Bolognese

Government took the oath of allegiance to the King of Sardinia.

THE ROMAGNA MEMORANDUM.

A memorandum of the Romagnese Government to the European Powers has been published. It states at full length all the grievances of the people against the Government, and shows how the Pope has virtually abdicated his authority:—

The Legations were occupied by Austria in part from 1815 to 1818, and entirely in 1821, in 1831, from 1832 to 1838, and lastly from 1849 to 1859, until a few days after the battle of Magenta. Instead of a civil administration of justice, penal repression has been executed by courts martial of German officers, and the Pope's subjects have been condemned by the sentences of foreign tribunals signed at Mantua or Verona.

The memorandum continues:—

The Romagnas belong by their geographical position to Upper Italy. The valley of the Po is destined to compose but one single State, of which Parma, Modena, Ferrara, Bologna; and the Legations, from the Apennines to the Adriatic, naturally form part. To these considerations, drawn from external signs, are to be joined those derived from the character of the people. From the slope of the Apennines, as far as Susa at the foot of the Alps, are found everywhere a race of men having the same character, the same habits, and identical conditions of life. Here we have beyond any doubt the elements of a compact and natural union. We may add to this their historical recollections, and the still living traditions of that kingdom of Italy, which, in spite of its brief duration, has left its impress on our ideas and our manners. Our agriculture, our commerce, and all our interests incline us towards the Lombard plain. Our eyes are turned in the direction of Turin and Milan. We are called upon not to form a confederation with the inhabitants of Piedmont and Lombardy, but to amalgamate with them.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

THE MEMORANDUM.

Under date of the 28th September, the Sardinian Government has issued a memorandum addressed to the Sardinian Ministers at Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

After touching upon all the well-known points of the question, the memorandum says:—

The rulers of the Duchies have not been the victims of a revolution in the usual sense of the word; they made their own choice between their own duties as Italian princes and their engagements to Austria, and they thus created an abyss between themselves and their former subjects.

As regards the conduct of the populations, the memorandum says:—

Central Italy, by its firm and prudent conduct, has given an unanswerable reply to the accusation too hastily made of the instability of the Italians, and their incapacity to govern themselves. Such an accusation, formerly an injustice, would now be a calumny.

As regards the necessity of the annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont, the memorandum says:—

All Italians understand from a long and sad experience that Italy will never be safe from foreign influence, and never be free and independent until there shall be established in the north of Italy a State strong and powerful enough to resist all foreign pressure.

After the events which have taken place in the Duchies, the restoration of the former dynasties must be looked upon as a moral impossibility. The Government of the King of Sardinia claims the annexation in virtue of the popular vote. It is only by Austrian bayonets that the ex-rulers could be restored.

Calculating the general results of the Peace of Villafranca, the memorandum observes:—

No man can deny that, in the present state of things, though the power of Austria has been limited in extent, she has lost nothing of her offensive and invading strength. There is no balance between the organised forces of Italy and Austria entrenched behind her strongholds of the Mincio and the Adige. She still holds the great fortresses of the Venetian territory, and what is more, she holds Peschiera and Mantua, which belong to Lombardy, and which are her natural defences. This province is open to a *coup de main*. Italy has no guarantee for the future.

The memorandum makes an urgent appeal for a European Congress:—

It is necessary that Europe should intervene to solve the difficulties of the Italian question. The events which have recently taken place in the Papal States, demonstrate that this necessity has become urgent, and that delay may be fatal.

The memorandum concludes as follows:—

The Government of the King places full confidence in the generous initiative and in the justice of Europe. The principle invoked by the populations of Central Italy is sanctioned by diplomatic antecedents; it has been admitted under less favourable circumstances in Greece, in Belgium, and still more recently, in the Danubian Principalities; it is the principle which has modified the constitution of England and of France. In the present instance not only does it not disturb the balance of power, but it destroys the germs of future discords. At the same time it restores peace to Italy, to that noble country to which Europe has been twice indebted for the blessings of enlightenment and civilisation.

To violate this right, which is international, would be a crime, we will not say against public opinion, but against the public conscience. Governments, as well as individuals, are now aware that that voice must be listened to when it speaks in the name of the eternal principles of justice.

M. MAZZINI AND KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Turin correspondent of the *Paris Presse* writes:—

I have seen a very curious letter from Mazzini to King Victor Emmanuel. It is dated Florence, Sept. 20th. The celebrated agitator was lately in Florence for three weeks, during all which time he evaded the surveillance of the police. It is now well known that the object of his visit was to recommend his old supporters to rally

to the situation brought about by the march of events. His letter removes all doubt on the subject. M. Mazzini declares that he frankly accepts the policy of King Victor Emmanuel. He is willing to renounce his personal opinions touching the form of Government in Italy, and if the King can and will make Italy "one" and "free," he promises him the support of the democratic fraction which he represents. As might naturally be expected, the main object of his letter is to urge the King onward, and, as he repeats, several times "to dare." "Sire," he says, "you are strong—strong with all the invincible power of a people of twenty-six millions unanimous in the pursuit of one object. You are stronger than any other prince now living in Europe, because no other is so entirely supported by the love of a nation as you are." It is a very remarkable thing that M. Mazzini, who is so often taxed with egotism, should on three several occasions have offered to abdicate his leadership in order to leave the task of delivering Italy to a Sovereign. He wrote in this view to Charles Albert, then to Pius IX., and now to Victor Emmanuel. For the first time for many a day, Mazzini will see a publication of his well received by the Italian press. Many journals take occasion to observe how marvellously happy is the situation of Victor Emmanuel in that he rallies round him men of all parties, however widely divided they may have hitherto been.

NAPLES.

Advices from Naples, to the 4th October, state that fourteen persons belonging to the highest families who had been arrested, and on the accusation of giving parties for the discussion of politics, have been released without prosecution.

The Prefect of the Police has been changed. General Filangieri will resume office.

THE ZURICH TREATY.

The *Independence* says:—"A telegram reached Turin from Zurich announcing the signature of the treaty, but a mistake had been made in the transmission of the signals. M. le Chevalier Desambrois had in reality simply sent to his Government to ask for authority to sign the treaty of peace. This authority was at once transmitted to him by telegraph, and if any delay now intervenes it must come either from France or Austria. With regard to the treaty itself, the two most important questions are settled in the following manner:—Sardinia retains the Mantuan districts which were occupied by her armies at the moment when the armistice was signed, and the line of demarcation fixed by that armistice becomes the permanent frontier between Lombardy and Venetia. Sardinia in return takes upon herself three-fifths of the *Monte* debt, about 120 millions, that is together with 150 millions of the loan of 1854, or in all about 270 millions. The difficulty relative to the environs of the fortresses has been overcome by compromising the rival pretensions of the two Powers, and the radius has been fixed at 3,000 metres (about 3,250 yards)."

GERMAN FEDERAL REFORM.

The following is a summary of the reply given by the Duke of Saxe Coburg to the note addressed to him by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the opinion lately expressed by him in regard to federal reform in Germany:—"The Austrian Cabinet must have misunderstood the words of the Duke, he only having expressed a desire for the union of Germany, which does not render necessary the exclusion of Austria from that union. The Duke, however, as a reigning sovereign, must make the reservation that he does not consider that an account of words spoken by him is due to any one—least of all to another Cabinet. The Duke has always most seriously persisted in the support of Austria by Germany, but such a support had lately been rendered impossible by the imperfections of the Federal Constitution, and by the sudden conclusion of peace by Austria. The Duke expresses a doubt that the Emperor of Austria, for whom personally he entertains the highest esteem, had any knowledge of the note that had been addressed to him; he therefore insists that his reply should be submitted to the Emperor."

The Prussian Government has sent a note in reply to the Austrian circular of Count Rechberg relative to the proposed reform of the German Confederation, and the recent speech of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. After acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Count Rechberg's note, Baron de Schleinitz, the Prussian Minister, says:—

Strong in its honourable intentions, the Government of the King does not think that, because the name of Prussia is brought forward without its sanction, it is necessary to make any further declaration than those it has already made to its own country. If (continues the despatch) there are great questions to be resolved Prussia will not act in a selfish manner, but in the interest of Germany.

This despatch is dated the 23rd of September, and is signed by Baron Schleinitz.

The *Austrian Correspondence* contains an article censuring the summary now circulating of the reply of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha to the note of the Austrian Government, for designedly omitting that portion of the Duke's reply where his Highness laid stress on the fact of his opinion regarding Austria and her relations to Germany being decidedly at variance with that expressed at the meeting of the national party at Eisenach.

PRUSSIA.

The inauguration of the railway-bridge which will have so material an influence on railway travelling from Belgium through Cologne to the northern part of Germany, and *vice versa*, took place last week under the most favourable circumstances, in the presence of the Prince Regent of Prussia. At a banquet which followed the Prince Regent of Prussia

made a speech in which he said:—"The new bridge is a symbol of German unity; there is no longer a right bank and a left, for Germany is one, and no foreign power has a right to interfere in our affairs. The Prussian army will be always ready to defend the rights of Prussia and of Germany."

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

The *Independence Belge* says:—

King Victor Emmanuel is to go to Genoa on the 11th to fetch the Empress Dowager of Russia. The Italian populations see in this continuance of friendly relations between the two reigning families a sign that the Russian Government is favourably disposed towards Sardinia, and sympathises with the policy of the Cabinet of Turin.

An article in the *Invalide Russe* against the Treaties of 1815 and the rights conferred by them on the Houses of Lorraine, Bourbon, and d'Este, is looked upon as another sign of this sympathy. "In 1815," says the *Invalide*, "Europe considered the existence of these dynasties indispensable to her tranquillity; at the present day not only are these dynasties repulsive to the Italian people, but their restoration would be the source of continual outbreaks and permanent war." It concludes from this that the restoration would be dangerous to the peace of Europe, and declares that in 1859 Europe has the same right to arrange such new combinations as may be necessary to its security as it had in 1815 to place Italy under the domination of Austria.

A Turin letter received in Paris says:—"It is reported that Russia is favourably disposed towards the unity of Italy. It is even said in well-informed quarters that she has lately given some positive proof of her sympathy."

TURKEY.

The inquiry into the late conspiracy has terminated. The Commission has made its report, and sentence will soon be passed on the conspirators. The *Journal de Constantinople* contains the names of thirty-four conspirators, amongst whom are Ferij Hussein Pasha, and two brothers of the Governor of Yemen. The brothers of the Sultan have not been arrested.

Omar Pasha, Chief of the Army of Bagdad, has been deprived of his command in consequence of serious abuses of his authority. Mustapha Nari Pasha has been appointed Governor-General of Bagdad. The reported appearance of the plague at Beyrout has been denied.

Edhem Pasha has been ordered to proceed to Odessa, to express the friendly feelings of the Sultan towards the Emperor of Russia.

Mehemet Pasha has left for Smyrna, bearer of an autograph letter from the Sultan to Prince Alfred.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid state that the representative of the Emperor of Morocco, at Tangier, has asked for further delay for the settlement of the question pending with Spain; but his demand has not been acceded to. The Spanish Consul at Tangier had received orders from his Government to quit his post on the 15th inst., and on the 18th hostilities would commence, and the Spanish troops would enter the Moorish territory, unless the pending dispute is previously arranged.

The Morocco expedition of the Spaniards is said to consist of 30,000 troops, under R6s de Olano. The ultimatum offered by Spain is that the Moorish Government shall salute the Spanish flag, pay for the expenses of the expedition, and grant territory to the Spanish Government where it may construct blockhouses, so as to prevent such acts as the Moors have recently indulged in.

Five French ships and two frigates, commanded by a vice-admiral, arrived at Algiers on the 7th instant.

MOROCCO.

Three British officers, a major and two captains, from Gibraltar, while engaged in field operations on the Morocco coast, were assailed by the Moors, and compelled to escape in an open boat, witho it food or drink, and they were not picked up for about seven days. One of the officers had died, and the death of another was expected.

The French forces concentrated on the frontiers of Morocco amount to about 20,000 men, under the command of General Martimprey, and it is said that their operations will not be confined to the protection of the frontiers of Algeria, but that they will occupy a portion of the territory of Morocco of which Onchda is the centre, and from which point the incursions by the Moors have been made.

AMERICA.

The dates from Victoria are to August 27. Affairs at the island of San Juan had undergone no change. Governor Douglas had written a reply to General Harney's note, in which he denies emphatically that any of her Majesty's ships were ever sent to convey officers of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan for the purpose of seizing American citizens for any outrage whatever committed by Americans at that island. The letter of Governor Douglas is temperate in tone, and was regarded in America as a favourable indication that the difficulty will be amicably adjusted.

The Chamber of Commerce and citizens of New York have presented gold medals to the officers of her Majesty's navy who took part in depositing the Atlantic cable. The Admiralty has issued a notice to forty-one officers entitled to the same, stating that the medals are ready for delivery.

The only son of Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada, was drowned while bathing in the River San Maurice. The unfortunate young gentleman was seventeen years of age.

LIBERIA.

Accounts from Liberia state that the present year has been prosperous for the colony, and that more had been exported within the preceding six months to Europe and America of products of Americo-Liberian labour than during the entire forty years of the previous existence of the settlement. It is added that "the shipment of slaves, or, as they are termed, emigrants," from the coast of Africa continues; that a large French vessel was lately at the Gaboon for a cargo of 400 or 500; and that two other ships were expected.

INDIA.

The Columbian arrived at Aden on the 21st, with Bombay dates to the 12th.

The Nana and Begum are in Nepal, and Romaine is watching. Feroze Shah is in Central India.

Disturbances seem imminent on the coast of Kattywar. A report states that the people of Jeypore will not comply with the disarming order. Captain Richards, of the Central India Field Force, has compelled Chutterwall, a leading rebel, to surrender.

China dates to August reached Bombay on the 2nd. There is no additional news of importance.

The ship Admiral Boxer was wrecked fourteen miles from Kurrachee; all lives saved.

Import markets steady. No change in prices. Export market less active.

The following is from the summary of the *Overland Bombay Times* of Sept. 10:—"The country is generally quiet. The discharged troops are embarking for Europe. The appointment of Sir Erskine Perry to a seat in the Council of India, and of Sir Henry Frere as the successor of Sir J. P. Grant in the council of Calcutta, has given lively satisfaction in this country. India wants men more than measures, and the appointment of half-a-dozen men like the present Governor of Madras to supreme authority will do more for its future welfare than any ten thousand regulations of the Legislative Council. It is believed in Calcutta that the Governor-General will proceed to the Upper Provinces in October next. Sir P. Grant, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, has received news by telegram that Major Nott had completely surprised Feroze Shah. Whether he is taken or not is not clear. Iron works at Nainee Tal have been fairly opened, where Mr. Roes Davis has succeeded in manufacturing iron from native ore. The rich iron ore in the neighbourhood and all the other requisites had been brought to the notice of the Government by Colonel Drummond, but it was reserved for private enterprise to set up the work in earnest. The disturbances at Jeypore and Khateria are not yet over. The Ranees has not paid her troops, and therefore there is universal discontent. It has been constantly reported by credible persons, that the Jeypore government is going to disarm the forces and also the people; and to this the Rajah has given his consent. But the troops are very obstinate in surrendering their weapons. They all appear disaffected with the British government."

The *Madras Spectator* confirms the intelligence of the removal of the Hyderabad residency from Chudder Ghant to Bolaram.

The European troops in India have accepted the bounty and are going to China. The ship *Great Tasmania* has been taken up to convey a portion of the troops from Calcutta to China; several other ships were to follow.

There has been a mutiny in the Legislative Council at Calcutta. Mr. Harrington, in moving the second reading of his Licensing Bill, quietly said he had altered the schedule. He had, it proved, increased the maximum tax from 500 rupees to 5,000 rupees on all classes of traders, thus, in fact, multiplying the duty tenfold. Moreover, he explained that the schedules would be so worked as to be equivalent to an income-tax of 7d. in the pound. He had gone too far, and the Council mutinied. Mr. Leonce, member for Bengal, declared that, though a Government servant, he must stand between Government and the people. He demanded some explanation of the reasons for this "tremendous bill." Sir Charles Jackson followed, and declared his determination to resist unless a clear balance-sheet were laid on the table. The Vice-President, Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice, and for eight years legal member of Council, made a still stronger protest, refusing even to admit the bill. All, moreover, protested against the exemption of officials—an exemption which Sir B. Peacock said left the poor clerk on 100 rupees a-month taxed 7d. on every pound, and exempted himself with 10,000l. a-year. Mr. Harrington replied that Government would reduce salaries in equal proportion, and was told the promise was not sufficient. Subsequently the bill passed, in the midst of a most extraordinary scene. The Legislative Council was informed by Government that it had not and should not have the privileges of a House of Commons. It was, in fact, ordered to pass the bill. They yielded, and gave up the demand for a budget, but placed the tax on all officials, exempting them only from the visits of the tax-gatherer. The tax is to reach down to all persons with seven pounds a-year. If, says the *Times* correspondent, the bill does not produce universal insurrection, it will save the finances, producing at least four millions a-year.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received by this mail files of papers from Australia to the following dates:—Sydney, August 13; Melbourne, 18th; Adelaide, 19th.

From Sydney there is but little news. There had been other rumours of gold discoveries, but there was nothing very definite from any one quarter.

The news of the victory obtained by the combined forces of France and Sardinia was greeted by a salute from the French frigate *Thisbe*. The new Parliament was to assemble on the 30th. The loss of the steamer *Admella* created a good deal of excitement. This vessel struck on a reef on Saturday, the 6th of August, near Cape Northumberland, north of Portland, and went to pieces. There were eight cabin and thirty-four steerage passengers on board, and a crew of about thirty. Of these twenty-five only were saved. They clung to the after part of the ship, which was kept on the reef by the weight of copper ore in her hold, and they remained without food from Sunday night until Friday, when they, or rather the survivors, were saved by the *Ladybird* steamer, furnished with the Portland life-boats. This sad affair has cast a gloom over all the colonies. When this event occurred the people of Melbourne had scarcely recovered from the shock occasioned by the death of Colonel Neill, the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces. He had volunteered to organise the volunteer corps now raising, and when riding home, his horse, a fiery brute, was frightened, as is supposed, by some dogs, and threw his rider. Colonel Neill's skull was fractured, and he died the next morning.

From Melbourne we learn that the excitement of a general election prevailed, though there was an absence of all the elements that generally give spirit and zest to such an event. The long-pending differences between the Government and the Geelong Railway were in a fair way of being satisfactorily adjusted. A meeting of the colonial shareholders had agreed to a proposition of the English shareholders that the line should be sold to the Government without reserve.

The advices from South Australia by the present mail reach to the 19th of August. Adelaide letters state that trade generally was quiet, but that the progress of the colony in her mineral, pastoral, and agricultural productions is rapid and vigorous. Steps have been taken in favour of the construction of a grand trunk railroad, to run 400 miles north of Adelaide.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Lord Clyde will leave India at the close of this year, or early in January, as at present advised. Except in escaping the heat, he has not derived much benefit from his stay at Simla, and is said to have suffered during all the rains from a severe cold.

A telegram in the *Nord* says "Schamyl and his son were presented to the Emperor Alexander at Tchougoniev on the 27th ult. The Emir was much moved by the great kindness of the Emperor. After assisting at a military review he returned on the 28th to Kharkov to be present at a ball given in his honour."

THE LATE DISASTER IN CHINA.

MR. BRUCE'S DESPATCHES.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued on Wednesday night, contains the official correspondence between the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and the Chinese authorities; also with the Earl of Malmesbury and Lord John Russell.

The first despatch of the series is from Lord Malmesbury to Mr. Bruce. It is dated March 1, and points out the course which the Envoy is to pursue. Lord Malmesbury writes:—

Her Majesty's Government are prepared to expect that all the acts to which the Chinese are such adepts, will be put in practice to dissuade you from repairing to the capital, even for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty; but it will be your duty firmly, but temperately, to resist any proposition to that effect, and to admit of no excuses; and you will say that the effect of any persistence on the part of the Chinese Government in throwing obstacles in the way of your arrival at Peking, and of the presentation of your credentials to the Emperor in person, will be that her Majesty's Government will insist on the literal fulfilment of the treaty, and establish the mission permanently at Peking.

You will probably find it advisable, before your departure from Shanghai, to send an intimation to Peking of your approach, and to request that suitable arrangements may be made for your honourable reception at the mouth of the Peiho, and at Tien-tsin, and for your journey from that place to Peking. The admiral in command of her Majesty's naval forces in China has been directed to send up with you to the mouth of the Peiho a sufficient naval force, and unless any unforeseen circumstances should appear to make another arrangement more advisable, it would seem desirable that you should reach Tien-tsin in a British ship of war.

You will, of course, refuse compliance with any ceremony, or form of reception, which can in any way be construed into an admission of inferiority on the part of her Majesty in regard to the Emperor of China, and perhaps the best method of putting a stop to any attempt to impose upon you in this respect, will be that you should distinctly declare that you will withdraw at once, even from the presence-chamber of the Sovereign, on the slightest appearance of a disposition to treat you, and the office you hold, with disrespect.

In the second despatch Mr. Bruce states, under date of Hong Kong, May 4, that he had held a conference with Sir C. V. Straubenzee, and Rear-Admiral Hope, when it was unanimously agreed that the expedition should, if possible, be as strong as that which accompanied the ambassadors of England and France to the Peiho last year. This arrangement was submitted to and approved by Lord John Russell in a despatch dated 6th July.

Mr. Bruce details in a series of despatches the course he took to obtain information relative to his reception at Peking, and the refusal of Commissioner

Kweilling, the Chief Secretary of State, to give him any satisfaction:—

I think, he says, that the commissioners themselves were acting rather in obedience to their instructions from Peking than in the expectation that their attempts to detain us would be successful. For as soon as they received my letter, stating that I would not enter into discussions until the ratifications were exchanged, and declining any interview with them at Shanghai, the twelvemonth allowed by treaty for the exchange having almost expired, they changed entirely their tone. They acknowledged the propriety of abiding by the terms of the treaty, and stated that they had memorialised the Emperor to send down a high officer to Tien-tsin, whom we should find on our arrival ready to conduct us in time to the capital. Though they hinted at a journey by land from the river's mouth, and wished me to anchor the squadron outside the bar, they did not state that orders had been given to present us entering the river, and making use of it to reach the town of Tien-tsin.

Admiral Hope left a day before the reply of the Commissioners was received, being desirous of making the passage under sail. The place of rendezvous was fixed at the Shanloo-tien Islands, whence he was to communicate to the authorities the approaching arrival of the Ministers of England and France, en route for Tien-tsin, and inquire whether orders had been given for our reception.

I announced his departure the next day to the Commissioners, and suggested the propriety of their proceeding to the Peiho on board one of the steamships, owned by the Chinese, lying here, by which means they would be able to reach it in time to receive us. They declined doing so, on the ground that they could not adopt so unusual a method of travelling without the Emperor's permission. This may be so, but I am inclined to think they shared in the feeling expressed in confidence by the most enlightened of their assistants, that he would not go to the north, as there would be trouble, and that the Emperor and his counsellors were so unreasonable that they could not be brought to terms without another lesson.

M. de Bourboulon and I left Shanghai four days after the receipt of the letter of the commissioner, in order to afford time for the memorial to reach the Emperor, and for the necessary orders to be given, should he be inclined to accord us a friendly reception, and carry out the recommendations it contained.

Mr. Ward, the American Minister, accompanied us at their express invitation, having claimed, under the most favoured nation clause, the right to exchange the ratifications at Peking and present his credentials to the Emperor.

My despatch of the 5th instant, which is forwarded by the present opportunity, gives in detail the events that took place at the Peiho. I have only to remark, in explanation of the course pursued, that we found ourselves off the mouth of the river which forms the highway to Peking within a few days of the expiration of the period fixed by the treaty for the exchange of the ratifications. On requesting a passage to be opened for us, and explaining the peaceful objects of the mission, we were informed that there was no authority on the spot; that the fort and barriers were not constructed by order of the Government, but by the people, who had built and garrisoned them for their protection against robbers, not to keep us out of the river. In proceeding to remove them we therefore violated no order of the Imperial Government, and, had we been successful, the Government could, and would no doubt, have disavowed entirely the acts of those who opposed us. At the same time we were convinced that the repugnance of the Chinese Government to execute fully the treaty, and to grant us the reception we were instructed to demand, could only be overcome by a sense of their inability to resist us. The preparations made since last year had given them confidence, and that feeling would have been increased had we, in coming in presence of them, receded from the demands we had made. Under such circumstances to have accepted the proposal of the Governor-General of Chili would have been to enter on a path which must have ended in disgrace and failure; and nothing, in my opinion, would have justified us in consenting to it, unless the only competent authority to pronounce a judgment on such a question had expressed doubts as to the result of an attempt to force the passage of the river. But I can state positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed doubts on the subject they would not have been shared by the squadron, nor by those who have had most experience of warfare in China; and, if it be decided that the means at our command were insufficient to justify us in pursuing so bold a line of policy, it is but right that I should share that responsibility with him.

The Intendant of this place has received official notice of these events from Peking, with orders, as he states, not to molest the English. But the effect of this check must be prejudicial to our interests, as in this, more than in almost any country, we are respected and considered in proportion as we are feared, and whatever may be the ultimate decision of this Government with reference to the treaty of Tien-tsin, I do not think that its provisions can be carried out until we recover our superiority in the eyes of the Chinese.

In another despatch, in which Mr. Bruce communicates with Admiral Hope, as to the course to be adopted, he says:—

The superior officers in charge of the forts keep out of the way to avoid making any specific declaration of their intentions until their preparations are completed, and their subordinates have not hesitated at positive falsehood for the same purpose.

There is considerable reason to believe that on the Mongol Prince in charge of the works the hopes of the war party repose, and that if he is defeated in his attempt to keep us out of the river pacific counsels will prevail with the Emperor, but there is little chance of any satisfactory result while their confidence in him is unabated, or that the visit to the capital will be effected in such a manner as to impress the Chinese with a just idea of our national power and equality.

We have therefore resolved to place the matter in your hands, and to request you to take any measures you may deem expedient for clearing away the obstructions in the river, so as to allow us to proceed at once to Tien-tsin.

In reference to the course taken by the American Ambassador, Mr. Bruce writes:—

After we had decided on abandoning the attempt to

reach Peking, Mr. Ward considered himself bound to effect, if possible, the exchange of ratifications under the provisions of the American treaty. He had received no communication since his arrival from the Imperial Government, but he addressed a letter to the Governor-General, expressing his wish to proceed to Peking and exchange the ratifications there. This letter he despatched in his steamer to Pe-tang-ho, with his secretary and interpreter. Mr. Ward informed me that the Governor-General had appointed Friday, the 8th, for an interview at Pe-tang-ho. Having left on the 6th, I do not, as yet, know the result.

I do not think that the Chinese will make difficulties about exchanging the ratifications of the American treaty. The conditions under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit the capital contain nothing offensive to Chinese pride, or inconsistent with its claim of national superiority. The treaty does not open the Yang-tse river, or any port to the north of Shanghai, nor does it give the right to travel in the interior of the country. It leaves also untouched the important question of transit duties. The true policy of the Chinese would be, therefore, to receive Mr. Ward in a friendly manner, in the hopes of inducing him to act as mediator.

The last despatch of the series is as follows:—

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. BRUCE.
Foreign Office, Sept. 26, 1859.

Sir,—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatches of the 30th of May, 1st and 14th of June, and 5th, 13th, and 15th of July, the first three giving an account of your proceedings up to the time of your departure from Shanghai for the mouth of the Peiho, and the last three containing a report of the events which occurred on your arrival off the Peiho and of your subsequent return to Shanghai.

The events of the first period are clear, and free from all obscurity, and I am happy to convey to you her Majesty's entire approval of your communications with the Chinese commissioners, and of the firmness with which you resisted their attempts to dissuade you from insisting upon the strict fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of Tien-tsin. That treaty provided for the exchange of ratifications at Peking on a day not later than the 26th of June of the present year, a time so nearly at hand as not to admit of any further delay.

You were enjoined by the instructions given you by the Earl of Malmesbury, on your departure from England, to insist upon being received at Peking, and to refuse to exchange ratifications at any other place. You were further informed that it might be advisable before your departure from Shanghai to send an intimation to Peking of your approach, and to request that suitable arrangements might be made for your honourable reception at the mouth of the Peiho, and at Tien-tsin, and for your journey from that place to Peking. You were informed that the admiral in command of her Majesty's naval forces in China had been directed to send up with you to the mouth of the Peiho a sufficient naval force, and you were instructed that unless any unforeseen circumstances should appear to make another arrangement more advisable, it would seem desirable that you should reach Tien-tsin in a British ship of war.

Your conduct, therefore, in insisting upon being received at Peking and in proceeding to the mouth of the Peiho, was in strict conformity with your instructions. Upon arriving at the mouth of the Peiho you were placed in circumstances of great difficulty; in selecting the course you were to pursue you were obliged to found that course mainly upon presumptive evidence.

In these circumstances you had to weigh contingencies upon which no safe calculation could be made. I can only say, therefore, that her Majesty's Government, without being able in the present state of their information to judge precisely what measures it might have been most advisable for you to adopt at the moment, see nothing in the decision that you took to diminish the confidence which they repose in you.

Her Majesty deeply regrets the loss of life which attended the gallant though unsuccessful efforts of the British and French forces to clear the passage of the river. But her Majesty has commanded preparations to be made which will enable her forces, in conjunction with those of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to support you in the execution of the instructions which will be hereafter addressed to you.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

GLOUCESTER.

The inquiry relative to the late election for this borough has been proceeding day by day. Numerous cases of bribery have been proved; the cost of the votes ranging from 1*l.* to 10*l.*; and the evidence of more than one of them casts suspicion on the Tories. Mr. Price, the late M.P. for the borough, in the course of his evidence, said he considered the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act so much waste paper—every attempt to introduce clauses which would make it effective being resisted. He considered it merely a homage paid by vice to virtue. The act had put an end to bands and colours, but that money was now spent in a worse manner. Mr. Monk, the defeated candidate, has also been examined. He gave a full and detailed account of the negotiations in London which preceded his appearance as candidate for Gloucester, of his interviews with Wilton and Innell, Mr. Price and Mr. Moffat, and of his consent to the arrangement that as new Liberal candidate he should bear two-thirds of the estimated expense of the election, 1,500*l.* When the sum of 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.* was named he had not the slightest suspicion of that amount being required for bribery. If he had had the least suspicion that bribery would take place he would never have come to Gloucester. He held a high official position in that diocese, and also bore a name which he would never have suffered to be mixed up with dishonourable practices in that city. Never heard anything said by Mr. Innell or Mr. Wilton about the expense of messengers. None of the items were gone into. Mr. Monk expressed the greatest surprise at the employment of money in bribery, and described how, thinking there appeared

to be too many messengers, he had insisted on the number being cut down.

On Thursday, Mr. Lovegrove, agent to Sir Robert Carden, detailed the proceedings of the Tories, from which it manifestly appears that in intention, at least, they were not behind the Liberals in corruption. A fund was provided; but a larger fund was used on the other side. The difference between the two parties, according to Mr. Lovegrove's ample confessions, lay in the fact that the Liberal agents were prepared to spend, and did spend, more money than the Tory agents. Both were engaged in corrupting the constituency.

On Friday, when Mr. R. Wilton, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Abell, solicitors, Mr. Jacobs, of the "Little Dust Pan," Mr. Hutton, and some other persons, were examined, further confessions of bribery and treating were made, the sums given being very numerous, and from 7*l.* to 2*l.*, and it was generally deposed that the enormous bribery practised by the Tory party in 1857 had induced a few wealthy Liberals to act in the same way this year, in mere self-defence.

On Saturday, the Commissioners resumed the investigation into the corruption alleged to have been practised on the Conservative side in 1859. The Earl of Ellenborough was one of the spectators in the court during the day. Numerous cases of bribery were proved by several witnesses. Here is an extract from the evidence of Obadiah Clutterbuck, innkeeper:—

There was a dinner held at his house on the polling-day. Opened his own house without receiving orders to do so. Received 24*l.* for refreshments to voters during three weeks; 10*l.* for the dinner on the polling-day; 6*l.* 6*s.* for his time in canvassing, and 8*l.* more for his expenses in treating. These various sums he had paid to himself out of the money supplied to him by Mr. Whithorn. The rest of it he spent in bribing. First received 10*l.* in various sums from Mr. Whithorn, and 150*l.* more on the day of the polling. With that money he bribed as follows:—William Jones, 10*l.*; J. Brown, 10*l.*; W. Beer, 10*l.*; W. Andrews, 10*l.*; J. Townsend, 10*l.*; Joseph Williams, 10*l.* 10*s.*; J. Gay, 8*l.*; J. Batley, 9*l.*; J. Gray, 9*l.* 10*s.*; T. Smith, freeman, 5*l.*; J. Ireland, 5*l.*; Bishop, milkman, 9*l.*; and a voter whom he did not know, 2*l.* All that money was paid away on the day of election. Was present at the carrying away of Wathen. The man was not injured. He was taken off in a fly. The men employed to take him away received nothing for it beyond, perhaps, a glass of beer.

John Smart kept the Swan and Falcon, which was frequented by the friends of Sir R. Carden. Bribed William Willins, cabinet maker, with 3*l.*, and William Brown with 3*l.* A bill of 64*l.* was still unpaid for refreshments supplied at witness's house to voters.

William Greening, freeman, was saved from being sent to prison for twenty-eight days by having a debt of 1*l.* 16*s.* paid for him by Mr. Payn. Also received about 3*l.* 10*s.* as a messenger on Price and Monk's committee.

Commissioner Vaughan: You were generally employed in drinking beer, were you not? (Laughter.)

Witness: I don't know, Sir; suppose I had my share of what was going on.

Commissioner Vaughan: Have you any doubt that that was your employment?

Witness: I can always do my part in that, Sir. (Laughter.)

The inquiry still continues.

WAKEFIELD.

The Royal Commissioners appointed for the purpose of inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election, and at the previous elections, for the borough of Wakefield, commenced their sittings on Tuesday. Evidence was given as to several cases of bribery which were proved before the House of Commons committee. Thomas Beaumont, tailor, stated that he received 10*l.* from Mr. Wainright to vote for Mr. Leatham. Mr. John Jackson, of the Prospect House Inn, deposed to his wife having received 30*l.* on the understanding that he was to vote for the Liberal candidate, and Mrs. Jackson confirmed her husband's testimony. One witness said that about 20*l.* was the market price of a vote, but he had heard that there had been as much as 100*l.* offered. During the day, one of the witnesses was rather roughly handled by the mob outside, and the Commissioners said that such conduct should be severely and summarily punished.

Joseph Briggs, an elector, informed the commission, on Thursday, that he got 15*l.* to vote for Charlesworth; and having polled for Leatham, he got 30*l.* more. Mrs. Roberts said "they were buying and selling voters just like cattle in a market;" and she suggested that "there ought to have been a regular auction-room."

On Friday Mr. Shaw gave evidence of having paid various voters sums of from 20*l.* to 30*l.* each to vote for Leatham. Thus:—

He saw John Dawson, publican, Kirkgate, a fortnight before the election, who said he would vote for 30*l.*, and having got the money from Gilbert he gave it to Dawson, who voted for Leatham. He was sent to George Peaker by Gilbert a few days before the election, and offered him 15*l.*, but he would not vote for less than 20*l.*, and he gave him 20*l.* Peaker voted for Leatham. He applied to Charles Phillips, joiner, eight or ten days before the election, by Gilbert's instructions, and offered him 20*l.*; he was a doubtful voter. Gilbert had a list of doubtfuls. Phillips agreed to take the 20*l.*, and voted for Leatham. John Scott, furniture broker, agreed to vote for Leatham for 20*l.*, which was paid to his wife. He gave William Perkin, publican, 20*l.*, and he voted for them; and William Williamson, White Swan-yard, 35*l.*, being 5*l.* more than he was authorised to pay. Williamson wanted 50*l.* He gave 5*l.* to Benjamin Haigh, in George-street, whom he did not know. The man was an independent voter, but was an old man, and he simply called with Mr. Wainright's compliments and left him 5*l.* He gave John Mellor 1*l.* to take to

John Dawson's to spend. Henry Taylor got 10*l.* from Mr. Armstrong, and he heard that Henry Leach, draper, paid 35*l.* to some one on Westgate-common. He went to Samuel Speak, Westgate, on the afternoon of the poll, and found two gentlemen there. They said Speak was not in. The wife came in, and he asked for Speak; upon which she asked, "Which side?" and he said, "Leatham." She replied, "He's made all right with by the other side, and I'm glad it's settled."

Michael Cox (an Irishman) described the mode in which he was bribed:—

I had promised my landlord, Gouldthorp, to vote for Charlesworth. I told him what Moorhouse had promised me (30*l.* to vote for Leatham), and he told me to go down to his warehouse and see what I should find there. I walked down, opened the door, and went in. There was a strange "gentleman" sitting there all alone, just doing nothing at all, who seemed to expect me, for without saying a word he handed me over 25*l.* I walked away, and outside I met Gouldthorp, who said to me, "Have you got it?" I nodded, and went off to vote for Charlesworth.

John Pitchforth received 27*l.* for voting for Leatham. Was offered 60*l.* to vote for Charlesworth by Mr. Crowder.

Several voters gave evidence of having been offered bribes by Charlesworth's agents. We can find space for only one or two specimens of the evidence:—

John Todd: I voted for Leatham at the last election, but was not bribed for it. Just before the election, Sharpley came in and asked me if I could sell him a tip-top weather-glass. I showed him one that I had had in stock three years and could recommend, and he said, "I'll give you as much as 10*l.* for it." The regular price was 3*s.*

Mr. Sergeant Pigott: Did you close the bargain? Todd: Of course I did. I should have been a fool if I hadn't—or anybody else. (Laughter.) I never got so much profit on an article before. I don't look upon the affair in the light of a bribe. It was only to keep me steady, though there was no occasion for it. I made up my mind twenty years ago to vote for the "Liberalest" man that came out, whoever he might be. (Laughter.)

J. F. Tower, a barber, voted for Mr. Leatham. Robert Sharpley gave him 40*l.* for a hairbrush. (Laughter.) Was canvassed by Stevenson for Charlesworth. Stevenson offered him first 20*l.*, then 30*l.*, and at last 40*l.* for his vote. He (Tower) refused to promise, and then Stevenson told him to write down his own price on a piece of paper. He (Tower) put down 60*l.*, knowing that the "Blues" were giving that price, and Stevenson went out, saying he would see about it; but he never came back.

John Wilcox did not vote at all. He had 25*l.* from Sharpley to vote for Leatham, and 30*l.* from the other side, so he balanced it by staying away altogether.

On Saturday, the Commission adjourned till Tuesday.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Thursday last her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Alice, undertook the ascent of Ben Muick Dhui. The Royal party left the Castle at a quarter before nine o'clock in the morning, and drove by Castleton to the Derry Shiel, in Glen Derry, where they found their hill ponies. They reached the summit of Ben Muick Dhui by two o'clock, and returned to Balmoral at a quarter-past eight in the evening.

On Saturday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Loch Bullig, and proceeded to Doldoonie, where they mounted the hill ponies, and rode by the Bettie of Gairn and the Hill of Larich, and returned to the castle in the evening. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went out deer-stalking. Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce and Dr. Baly have arrived at the castle. The Royal dinner-party included the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice, and Lord and Lady John Russell.

The Queen leaves Balmoral on the 13th inst., and will reach Windsor Castle on the 17th. The Prince of Wales will, most probably, only accompany her Majesty as far as Holyrood, and, when the Queen diverges for the visit to Glasgow and Penrhyn Castle, the young Prince will proceed direct to London, and thence to Oxford.—*Court Journal*.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of Dr. Dick's "Christian Philosopher," in accordance with a desire expressed by Dr. Dick on his deathbed. At the same time, Mrs. Dick sent to the Prince Consort a copy of Dr. Dick's "Celestial Scenery," which was also received by the Prince. The following is an extract from the letter acknowledging receipt of the volumes, dated at Balmoral, September 21, 1859:—"May I request that you will have the goodness to assure Mr. Dick that the Queen felt very strongly the remembrance of her by Dr. Dick at such a time, and that the Prince Consort was not less sensible of Mrs. Dick's kind wish to send her husband's a work to him."

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Count de Conde are on a tour in Ireland.

We regret to learn that the physicians are no longer able to entertain any hopes of Mr. Stephenson's recovery.

The Right Hon. Sir George C. Lewis, M.P., has arrived at Harpton Court, Herefordshire, from attendance on the Queen at Balmoral.

We regret to state that the Attorney-General has recently met with a severe accident. A day or two ago, whilst out shooting at his country seat (Hackwood-park), the hon. and learned gentleman unfortunately received several shots in the leg, four or five of which passed through the calf, and one penetrated into the knee. The hon. and learned gentleman in consequence of this mischance is likely to be confined to the house for several days.

The Brougham Banquet at Edinburgh, which was postponed from January last, is now expected to take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Mr. Carlyle has had a lengthened sojourn in Scotland during part of the summer and autumn, closing with a visit to his relatives at Dumfries and Cummertrees. He is now off to Chelsea to resume his labours on the new volume of Frederick the Great. Whilst here Mr. Carlyle seemed to be in the best of health, and no doubt looked all the better on account of the season of comparative leisure he has just been enjoying.—*Dumfries Standard*.

Lord and Lady John Russell and Misses Russell are to leave Abergeldie Castle, N.B., en route for the south. Next week, the noble lord and lady purpose to pay a short visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, on their way to London.

The preparations which had been in progress in the city of Londonderry for entertaining Sir John Lawrence at a grand banquet, were checked by an unwelcome letter from Sir John, intimating that the state of his health compelled him to decline the proffered honour.

Lord Palmerston and nearly the whole of the Cabinet Ministers continue out of town. Sir Charles Wood is the exception, the right hon. baronet having been busily occupied during the week in the City of London on matters connected with his department as Secretary of State for India. The Premier has not at present issued any summonses to his colleagues to meet in Cabinet Council.

The *Gazette* of Friday publishes a minute of the Governor-General of India, setting forth the services of civil officers and others during the mutiny and rebellion, and bringing under the notice of the Home Government the names of those earnest, devoted men by whose abilities, sound judgment, and unexampled labours the civil authorities of the British Government have been upheld or re-established.

The Lord Mayor elect (Mr. Alderman Carter) has appointed as his chaplain for the year of his Mayoralty the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., Thursday morning Lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

The Russian Minister, Baron Brunow, has left London, en route to Warsaw.

Law and Police

THE ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST CHURCH CASE against Mr. Rosier was disposed of on Wednesday at the Thames Police-court. It was stated that the parish was settling down into quietness, and on the strong recommendation of Mr. Yardley the charge was withdrawn.

THE MILE-END INQUIRY.—The inquest on the infant, alleged to be the illegitimate child of the Rev. Mr. Bonwell, incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney, and which infant was most mysteriously buried lately, was reopened on Wednesday. It was proved that the woman was confined in an empty room at the school-house, on a bed made up on some benches. Mr. Bonwell was about at the time, and afterwards took a room at an hotel in Southwark, to which the mother and child were removed, and where the child died. It appeared from Dr. Letheby's evidence, that the child died of inanition, perhaps from being unable to swallow. The mother was overwhelmed with grief at its death. The inquest was adjourned to Friday, to procure evidence as to the child having been buried in a coffin with another body. On Friday, the Rev. J. Bonwell was examined. He deposed that an unmarried female, named Yorath, was confined of a child in the school-room attached to his church. When at the hotel, and when it was found the child could not live, he baptized it. The death of the child was registered, but not its birth. Ayre, an undertaker, of Great Cross-street, confessed to the surreptitious placing of the child's body in the coffin of a deceased woman, and that there was only one burial and one certificate of death. Dr. Godfrey, of Finsbury and Whitechapel, who was present at the birth of the child, and subsequently attended it, described the symptoms previous to death. At the close of the evidence, Mr. Beste, who watched the case on behalf of Mr. Bonwell, hoped the jury would consider his client had not been guilty of any criminal act. The jury found, "That the child, while in charge of his mother and the Rev. Mr. Bonwell, died of inanition; and lastly, that the conduct of Elizabeth Yorath and the Rev. James Bonwell, and Ayre, the undertaker, is highly censurable."

SUNDAY WORK ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.—An application has been granted by Mr. Justice Byles, the vacation judge, at chambers, for a writ of *certiorari*, to bring up the conviction of Francis Johnson, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Dorchester Gaol for refusal to clean the decks on the Sabbath, and for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the prisoner. He submitted various objections to the conviction on the face of it, and also that the refusal to work on the Sabbath was not an offence, being within the prohibited work specified in the statute of Charles.

DR. SMETHURST.—Dr. Smethurst, though at the present time lying under sentence of death, it is understood will not suffer the extreme penalty of the law. But from inquiries that have been made by direction of the Government, startling circumstances have come to the knowledge of the authorities, which, we believe, will compel them, with a due regard to justice, to commute the sentence to nothing short of penal servitude for life.—*Globe*.

Miscellaneous News.

BIG BEN.—Mr. Denison writes an indignant letter to the *Times* relative to Big Ben, defending himself from fault and alleging that flaws had been discovered in the casting, though they had been so ingeniously stuffed and varnished as to escape detection. Mr. Mears denies the statement.

THE SMALL POX is said to be very prevalent in London, so much so, indeed, that the parishes are called upon to take energetic measures in preventing the spread of the disease. In Marylebone the officials have already determined to adopt the precaution of having additional separate hospitals. The Small-pox hospital is so full that another patient cannot be received, and such an occurrence has not taken place for years.

SUNDAY WORK IN BAKEHOUSES.—Several of the master bakers of Arbroath have published a declaration that no work shall in future be done in their premises on the Lord's-day; and they make an earnest appeal to the Christian community of the town and neighbourhood "that they will not tempt them to depart from this resolution by requiring new bread too early in the week."

WHOLESALE DESERTION OF FAMILIES.—On Saturday morning the authorities of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, issued notices offering a reward of 25*l.* for the apprehension of no fewer than twenty-five male persons who have deserted their wives and families, who have become chargeable upon the parochial rates. A full description of the delinquents has been circulated round the metropolis and other parts.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.—A deputation of the Liverpool Brokers' Association had an interview with the American Chamber of Commerce in that town on Thursday, in reference to the frequent admixture of sand, dirt, and stones with the cotton received from the American planters. A memorial was presented setting forth the character of the grievance, and stating that the adulteration was from thirty to fifty per cent. on the weight of the bales. The influence of the Chamber was requested for the purpose of putting an end to the evil by drawing attention to the subject throughout the United States.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The annual report states that the number of children in this highly useful Institution is 263, of whom 181 are boys. The number received since the foundation of the charity is 1,883. It is a very gratifying fact that many who were orphan boys provided for and educated by the charity are now among its governors. The Centenary Fund goes on accumulating in the most satisfactory manner, and we have been particularly pleased at the way in which the Sunday schools in different parts of the kingdom have responded to the appeals of Mr. Chartier, the chairman of the Centenary Committee, who has devoted himself to this work with indefatigable zeal, being continually engaged in making the claims of the charity known throughout the country. A very considerable sum has been received from the youthful bands of Sunday-school children, who have eagerly contributed their mites for their orphan brothers and sisters who are so much to be compassionated.

NOAH'S ARK AND THE GREAT EASTERN.—The following is a comparison between the size of the Great Eastern and Noah's Ark. This is the calculation on the subject:—

	Noah's Ark.		Great Eastern.
	According to Newton.	According to Wilkins.	
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Length between perpendiculars	612.62	51.7	680
Extreme breadth	85.94	91.16	85
Height	51.55	54.76	60
Tonnage	18,231.58	21,760.50	23,092.25

The difference in the dimensions which exists between the calculations of Newton and Wilkins arises from their personal interpretation of the measure mentioned in the Old Testament, which, according to one, was 20.625 English inches, and to the other, 21.88.

SIR JOHN BOWRING AT MANCHESTER.—Sir John Bowring spoke on Thursday evening at a meeting held for the distribution of Society of Arts certificates to students belonging to the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. He said, speaking of education in China—"The study of the Chinese language was the study of a life. In the elementary schools it was necessary to learn 700 characters before a lad could read the easiest book, and 6,000 or 7,000 characters were necessary to be known in order to carry on a diplomatic correspondence with the higher authorities. There were not less than 70,000 characters in the language, and the dictionary consisted of seventy volumes folio. Chinamen were almost always good arithmeticians. The key to this proficiency was very simple—everything was reckoned by the decimal system, which was a simple principle that must greatly facilitate education, and greatly benefit the community that adopted it. (Applause.) There were triennial examinations held at Canton, and the number of students who generally came up was between 8,000 and 10,000. Of these 9,000 only seventy-two were selected on each occasion. The Examination Hall at Canton contained, he believed, 9,000 apartments, into each of which a competitor was locked, with the examination papers to which they were to give answers. He had known many instances of death produced by over-exertion. The reverence paid to one who had obtained high literary honours exceeded belief. Not long since, in Ningpo,

a youth who lived in a mean street, and carried on an humble stationery business, obtained the highest honours the State could confer—he became the head of the doctoral college of Pekin. Such an event had scarcely ever occurred before; and the result was that all the nobility and opulent people, everybody who was rich or respectable, visited the humble house of this poor man; tributes in every form were brought to his parents and to their parents, and the whole district was in a state of ecstatic delight. (Applause.)

Literature.

A Commentary on the Greek Text of the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians. By JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D. London and Glasgow: R. Griffin and Co.

DR. EADIE'S commentaries have an individuality of character not less marked than those of his contemporaries, Ellicott, Jowett, and Stanley. It is with these scholars that he deserves to be ranked;—second to them, certainly, in the delicacy and fulness of his scholarship; but their equal, as certainly, in general exegesis, and, as to theological ability, in many respects their superior. In acuteness of mind, capability of sympathy, and general learning, Dr. Eadie has the advantage of the few modern writers outside the English Church who have attempted any commentary, either of a decidedly critical, or a simply exegetical character. Moses Stuart, in America, has, perhaps, more learning and greater depth; John Brown, in Britain, has certainly more breadth and originality; but the union of qualities in Dr. Eadie's case is such as to produce a more satisfactory expository work, especially for professed students and ministers of the Word of God.

Dr. Eadie has now had some practice in unfolding and illustrating the epistles of St. Paul; and here shows himself to have made progress in the appreciation of the individualities of the apostle's manner of thought and of speech. We write this as having ourselves made considerable use of his exposition of the Ephesians; and as having taken some weeks to make ourselves familiar with this work on the Philippians. There is a firmness in handling difficult questions,—and a confidence in the maintenance of special views which only a critical comparison of Paul's various writings can establish,—and a facility in tracing minute peculiarities, and in giving a rational account of them,—by all of which progress is marked, and previous excellence raised to a very high degree. That the mind of Paul is fairly penetrated, and that what he wrote is set forth in his own sense of it, and in the sense in which he would be understood by his first readers, is, so far as the principal matters of this epistle are concerned, our full conviction.

On some minor things we are not as entirely pleased; and sometimes the deepest significance of a saying seems to us to have been lost by the expositor. And, notwithstanding thorough truth to the Greek original in idea, and even in particular turns of expression, Dr. Eadie's translation is, in our judgment, frequently very unhappy, and occasionally very poor, in the choice of words. For instance, we can hardly conceive of a more undesirable and disagreeable translation of c. ii. v. 6 than this (in which, however, he follows Dr. Pye Smith):—"who, being in the form of God, reckoned not the being on a parity with God a prize to be snatched at": or, again, of c. ii. v. 15, "children of God beyond reach of blame, &c., among whom ye appear as luminaries in the world." Nor would we read "He who has begun in you a good work, will perform it," &c.; nor, "If there be any exhortation in Christ," &c.; nor "For our country is in heaven, out of which we await a Saviour," &c.; nor, "who shall transform the body of our humiliation," &c. It is not of inaccuracy but of inelegance, and even of inexpressiveness, that we complain: but the selection of a perfectly fitted and adequate word in translation implies almost a special gift—and it is a rare one. Dr. Eadie's view of the word *μορφή* in c. ii. v. 6, notwithstanding the carefulness of it, and the criticism to which others are subjected, is not altogether satisfactory and free from possible objection; and the *ἀπαρμύνη* controversy is no nearer a termination for what is here written about it: but to the scope and bearing of the passage full justice is done; and the commentary on this verse and its context may be taken as a fair average specimen of the author's powers.

Dr. Eadie's acquaintance with the literature of this epistle must, we should think, from his quotations, be nearly perfect; and various scholarly works not directly relating to the epistle leave their not unwelcome traces on the page. The multiplication of references to other writers, whether made independently or adopted second-hand—of which we have not attempted by personal search to judge—is, however, positively a

fault in our author's works; but more especially is it so when such references are only general, and form but a string of names.

The stand-point of interpretation taken by Dr. Eadie is, we suppose, well known; but we are disposed to conclude this notice with a few words which we gladly quote from his Preface:—

"Believing that the apostle was inspired, I accept his dogmatic and ethical teaching as Divine truth—truth derived from God, and by God's own impulse and revelation communicated to the churches. This unreserved acceptance of scriptural truth is not at all hostile to the free spirit of scientific investigation. But it is wholly contrary to such a belief, and at variance with what I hold to be the origin and purpose of the New Testament, to regard the apostle's theology as made up of a series of Jewish theories, not always clearly developed or skilfully combined and adjusted; or to treat it as the speculations of an earnest and inquisitive mind, which occasionally lost itself among 'deep things,' and mistook its modified and relative views for universal and absolute truth. What are called 'St. Paul's opinions,' are conceived, worded, or presented by a conscious mind, according to its own habits and structure; but they are in themselves enunciations of Divine truth, in and through the Spirit of God, for all ages; while the private matters mixed up with them shew, that inspiration did not lift a man above what is natural, that Divine guidance did not repress the instincts of a human temperament, check the genial outburst of emotion, or bar the record of mere impressions about future and unrevealed events, such as the alternatives of the apostle's own release and martyrdom."

And again:—

"On the reception and diffusion of the truth in no narrow spirit, and in no cold and crystallised formulas, but in all the breadth and living power with which Scripture contains and reveals it, depend what so many good men are now sighing for—the reunion of the churches and the conversion of the world."

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

School Geography. By JAMES CLYDE, LL.D. (Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.)—This is a remarkably good book,—the very best work for the higher classes of schools that we have ever seen. It is no mere collection of materials; but a digest of modern, scientific, and descriptive geography. The author had to prepare lectures for an advanced class; and his notes form the basis of this volume. To the fact that the subject has been livingly expounded, much of the unusual excellence of its treatment is due. The author's object, as stated by himself, and as truly realised, is, "not to dissect the several countries of the world, and then label their dead limbs, but to depict each country as made by God and modified by man, so that the relations between the country and its inhabitants—in other words, the present geographical life of the country, may plainly appear." The several countries are treated in three parts; and it is intended that the course of study in regard to them should be threefold,—first, general information, properly distributed, such as makes up the common stock of geographical knowledge; secondly, topographical details; and thirdly, supplementary matter on such topics as scenery, race, social condition, education, and religion. All this matter has been subjected to the test, Is it *examined and rememberable*?—and a result is attained which all practical teachers will highly value and commend. Introductory and special chapters state and illustrate, with brevity and clearness, the principles and general facts of mathematical and physical geography; and the other portions of the volume build on, and repeatedly require the review of these. Miscellaneous information, not essentially geographical, but calculated to add to the intelligence and interest of the study of geography, is given in a "Technological appendix,"—its articles include natural phenomena, natural productions, &c., &c.; but of this feature of the work we are of opinion that it should have been extended or omitted. We are persuaded that in introducing this volume of Constable's "educational series" we may describe it as the best school-book in existence in its own department.—*Latin Grammar for Elementary Classes.* By D'ARCY W. THOMPSON. (Constable and Co.)—This little book is also of Constable's series, and is thoroughly admirable for a first book in Latin grammar,—giving essentials only, simplifying the Syntax, and affording a few links of connexion, by some of the modern ideas of comparative grammar, between Latin and other languages, so as to increase the interest of a young pupil's studies. Throughout the book are also scattered observations that add much information, soon to be of greatest use, to the formal grammatical matter that happens to be in hand. A boy's capacities have been well considered; and his wants well provided for, in the preparation of this entirely excellent Grammar.

—*Studies in English Poetry:* by JOSEPH PAYNE. Fourth Edition. (A. Hall and Co.) Amongst books that furnish reading lessons, recitations, and first studies of our literature, for the higher forms in schools, this volume of Mr. Payne's has an almost unapproached excellence. Its reputation is established;—and this fourth edition is a real and marked improvement on those preceding it. Some pieces have been withdrawn; and others of a higher character substituted. Our own experience has been that the book is an immense favourite with thoughtful young people. The selection of pieces is most useful and judicious; and the biographies and notes just what is wanted. We warmly praised it in one of its earlier editions; and we regard it as the best book of its kind still, and as worthy long to keep its eminent place amongst educational

works.—*A Course of Exercises in German;* with complete Vocabularies, German-English and English-German. By FALCK LEBAHN, Ph.D. (Simpkin and Co.) Mr. Lebahn's previous publications have enjoyed much public favour; and his practical experience as a teacher gives a certain *shapeliness* to his works which is not always attained by those who assume to instruct. These exercises are principally on the irregular verbs; and appear to have had all necessary intelligence and care bestowed upon them.—*A Familiar History of British India;* from the earliest period to 1858. By J. H. STOCQUELER. (Darton and Co.) Books on Indian history, either "too meagre or too full," for use in colleges and schools, are by no means few;—but the want of a well-proportioned and minutely accurate sketch has been felt by those who have had to prepare candidates for the Civil Service Examinations. Mr. Stocqueler meets this want in a manner that leaves little to be desired. Every way sufficiently informed, and practised in literary composition, he has produced a comprehensive, clear, and interesting narrative, in which not only military affairs, but social improvements and the diffusion of good laws and religion, receive ample justice.

—*English Phraseology: A Series of Practical Exercises to be translated into French.* By F. J. WATTEZ, King's College School. (J. W. Parker and Son.) This book implies a grammatical knowledge of French; and consists of colloquial exercises on English idioms, to be translated into French. The book is very comprehensive;—some four thousand idiomatic words and phrases have been collected; but the author does not assume to have brought together all that occur in the English language. It is in this very department—the study of *idiom*—that school-knowledge of French is always deficient; and that one who speaks French tolerably well, generally remains more or less ignorant to the end of his days unless he reside long in France. A book like this, the fruit of years of labour, is a very welcome one, and deserves to become popular and widely diffused. And though it might easily be shown that Mr. Wattez does not himself always perfectly understand our peculiar idioms, he has performed his task well enough to be entitled to cordial praise, and to the commendation of his work as equally suited to use in schools, and to the perfecting of an Englishman's colloquial French by private study.

THE PERIODICALS (OCTOBER).

Three quarterlies this month claim our attention, and each in its own way furnishes a bill of fare that will tempt the intellectual appetite blunted by the dissipation of holiday-making. The *British Quarterly* opens with an elaborate and sufficiently bitter attack on the Rev. James Martineau, and Unitarianism in general. The writer analyses that distinguished author's opinions, traces the rise and decline of Unitarianism, and dissects with merciless detail the census returns respecting that sect. The article, though written with great animation and ability, seems to have emanated from a heated partisan. The other contents of the *British Quarterly* are unusually varied and interesting. "Tennen's Account of Ceylon," and "Raindrops," are the titles of charming papers, which will interest the general reader. From the former we quote a description of animated nature in Ceylon:—

"The air, the earth, the waters, the jungle, the forest, the rock, the vegetation of every kind, and the very house you inhabit, are alive with infinite forms of vitality, that render existence a continual conflict of attack and defence. Myriads of butterflies, wasps, bees, and beetles, boom and clatter through the air wherever you move; the forest is a tremendous orchestra, at which every kind of instrument assists, from the tabor of the cicada, to the shriek of the squirrel; the earth teems with insects in a condition of perpetual motion; wherever there is the presence of humidity, frogs of frightful dimensions keep up an eternal serenade, in that dismal kind of music of which they possess the exclusive copyright; and mosquitoes thicken the atmosphere, with results that are familiar to all readers of books of Eastern travel. If you happen to shake a bough overhead as you ride through the jungle, you bring down showers of ticks on your ears, eyelids, and neck. However cautiously you may proceed, centipedes, sometimes nearly a foot in length, will insinuate themselves into the creases of your sleeve, and crawl over your skin; and when you travel in the lower ranges of the hill country, cohorts of land-leeches will attack your horse's fetlocks, hanging to them in 'bloody tassels,' while others, rearing themselves on the tips of their tails, in the manner of a cobra, will dart upon your ankle, and ascend your leg, sometimes mounting to your throat, till they find a convenient place to strike. These are discomforts. It is true, you are in a country where you may study natural history under extraordinary advantages; where there are oysters almost a foot long; marine musicians (species unknown) whose choruses from the bottom of the sea are infinitely more marvellous than the songs of the sirens; and fish that make distant journeys by land over burnt-up grass and dusty roads, without suffering the slightest inconvenience from a broiling sun. But, unless you are prepared to relinquish all interest in a quiet life, these curious investigations will hardly compensate you for being kept day and night in a state of incessant alarm and irritation."

"You imagine, perhaps, that you may escape your tormentors by shutting yourself up in the house. You are mistaken. Within doors you are a shade worse off than in the open air. The red ants alone would be sufficient to render life intolerable; and to them must be added the ingenious termites. These wonderful little creatures are more numerous than the leaves of the forests, or the sands of the shores; and they possess the additional merit of being ubiquitous. They work with a vigour and rapidity so astounding, that while you are at dinner they will construct one of their domed palaces,

or anti-bills, at least six inches in height, and twelve in diameter, under the table. Their ravages are awful, and on a scale of grandeur which, considering their individual physique, affords a fearful example of what may be done by unanimity. They will eat into the timbers of a house till they leave nothing but the skeleton masonry, destroy the contents of a portmanteau in a single night, tunnel a gallery through a shelf of books on their march to remoter inscrutable depredations, and, by burglarious processes known only to themselves, break into the strongest presses, and reduce all manner of records and documents to powdery fragments. Flies, whose capacity of generation appears to outstrip even that of the termites, invade your apartments in such swarms, that they frequently put out the lights; and on the occasion of a dinner party, it is customary to kindle fires on the lawn, for the purpose of diverting their attention, and to keep the house closed and darkened till the guests arrive. The emerald eye of a hungry leopard may sometimes be seen glaring through the foliage on the outskirts of a town, and your gardens are infested by troops of wild monkeys from the neighbouring forests. Crows are so familiar that they will enter every apartment to which they can obtain access, pull out the contents of ladies' workboxes, steal kid gloves and pocket-handkerchiefs, and open paper parcels, and undo the knots of napkins, to ascertain if they contain anything eatable. Your tame elephant will watch till the coast is clear, walk into your dining-room, and deliberately sweep away a sideboard of glass in search of dainties. Lizards permanently reside on the premises, and the moment the lamps are lighted, come out from their recesses. Rat-snakes consider themselves entitled to be domesticated in the establishment; scorpions take up their quarters in the sleeping apartments and wardrobes, where they snugly settle themselves down in the folds of loose dresses; and cobras glide about the house at pleasure, in some instances aspiring to the functions of the watch-dog, in addition to those pursuits for which they are generally supposed to have a greater aptitude.

In another paper Shelley's Life and Poetry are dealt with. The article on "The Buddhist Pilgrims," investigates the sources of influence exercised by the most widely-extended religious system in the world, and that on the financial resources of India, looks forward with hope to the future of our Eastern Empire, declares in favour of a British guarantee of future loans and such increased taxation as has lately been imposed by the Indian Government. A very admirable paper on Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" is succeeded by a masterly sketch of the career of Metternich and his policy, by a writer well versed in the modern history of Europe.

Both the *Westminster* and *National* discuss the question of national defence. The former dwells upon the inadequacy of our militia force; the latter of our naval marine. The *Westminster* desires that the country should be ensured against danger "by encouraging volunteer riflemen, and maintaining our national militia." The writer in the *National* declares that "the Ministers, not Parliament, have starved the navy. They would rather risk defeat at sea, in the event of war, than a debate in the House on the Naval Estimates." Turning to the less bellicose articles of these two quarterlies, we find both dealing with Tennyson's Idylls and John Stuart Mill's book on Liberty. The *Westminster* argues for spiritual freedom in the sense of Mr. Martineau—freedom to act independent of all dogmas taken from the Bible! The elaborate review of Senior's Journal in Turkey and Greece, in the *National*, is very acceptable at a time when the insoluble Eastern question is again forcing itself on European attention. An elaborate sketch of George Canning appears to us to rather over-estimate the services of that brilliant statesman. The *Westminster* devotes no less than three articles to Italian questions—one to the modern poets of the Peninsula, another to Garibaldi and his volunteers, and a third giving in small compass an outline of the Italian policy and campaigns of the first Napoleon, which is adapted to throw some light on the schemes of his ambiguous nephew.

Dr. Forbes Winslow's valuable quarterly *Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology*, contains several papers of interest connected with suicide and lunacy. An article on the "Distribution of Suicides in England and Wales," is illustrated by a map which brings out the fact that the greatest tendency to suicide is found for the most part in districts which are the chief centres of commercial activity, and where the mental, moral, and physical powers are kept in the highest degree of tension. Suicide is least frequent in Wales—that portion of the country where religious fervour is most widely manifested. A fact for revivalists.

Blackwood opens with the second part of Captain Speke's journal describing Nyanza Lake, which he has called Victoria, and supposes to be the source of the Nile. The travelling difficulties of the enterprising explorer appear to have been immense, though surmounted with dauntless English spirit. The charming descriptive sketches, entitled "Horse-dealing in Syria in 1854," are brought to a close. Articles on "Mountain-climbing—the Alpine Club," and "Sea-side in the Papal States," are a happy relief to a very learned and dry disquisition on Sir W. Hamilton's lectures.

The two tales in *Fraser*, "Holmby House" and "Sword and Gown," are making progress. Mr. Keightley contributes curious information in his paper on Edmund Spenser, and Mr. Chorley is learned on "The National Drama in Spain." From a very attractive article "About the West Riding," we quote a passage on the peculiar qualities of Yorkshiremen:—

"Intermarrying from generation to generation among themselves, they have acquired a characteristic type of face and expression of countenance which cannot fail to strike even a superficial observer; curing little, or

rather disliking greatly, to associate with strangers, old customs and prejudice are perpetuated among them to a very great extent; self-reliant, and indifferent to the opinion of others, they are bound to each other by a clannish feeling which leads them to resist the intrusion of aliens into their communities. The *nil admirari* quality they also possess, in common with the North American Indian and the most polished man of the world: take them from the remotest villages, and place them in presence of whatever is most sublime or beautiful in nature or art, and no involuntary expression of pleasure or surprise will escape their lips. This apparent indifference arises partly from a want of imagination, partly from self-esteem: they disdain to admire what they cannot understand, and what they cannot understand they are apt to depreciate. Blunt and rude and vigorous themselves, they have no sympathy with what that marks refinement of character; and not being troubled with sensitive feelings, they are apt to be negligent of the feelings of their neighbours; but their hearts are in the right place, and they will always be found ready to do one another a good turn. Impatient of cant and intolerant of humbug, they are suspicious, reserved, and inquisitive, not is it till they have thoroughly gauged the characters of those with whom they may be brought in contact, that they will admit them into their friendship and confidence."

The *Monthly Christian Spectator* for October open with a short article on Sir W. Hamilton's philosophy, and is followed by the paper on "Searchings of Heart," by the Rev. S. Martin, which created so marked an interest at the May meeting of the Congregational Union. The remaining articles are "The Poems of Henry Vaughan" (a Welsh poet contemporary with Cromwell), "Chapters about Money," "To Cuba and Back"—an analysis of Mr. Dana's last book, "On the Reality of Help from Heaven," and "Public Instruction in Bavaria." In reading the last paper the reader is requested to remember that this rare combination of the functions of the policeman, the ecclesiastic, and the teacher, for the purpose of securing a sound education for the people, has resulted in the most utter demoralisation of all ranks of society, and Bavaria boasts a greater proportion of illegitimate to legitimate children than any other country, excepting Saxony, where a similarly rigid system of education prevails.

The *Evangelical Magazine* departs from its usual practice by giving a portrait of the Rev. Canon Miller, of Birmingham, one of the leading Evangelical clergymen of the Church of England. The "Pastoral Appeals to the Churches" consists for this month of a paper by the Rev. S. Martin, on "The Chief End and Aim of the Churches of Christ."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Village Poems. By R. S. R.
British Ferns. By Thomas Moore, F.L.S.
Custom without Truth is Antiquated Error.
Poems. By Joseph Truman.
The Aspects of Religion in the United States.
Reform in Earnest; or, Truth Over All. By Edward Miles.
Peace Stories. By Kate Pyer.

BIRTHS.

THOMAS.—Sept. 24, the wife of the Rev. F. Fox Thomas, Tooting, Surrey, of a son.
BECKLEY.—Oct. 1, at Sherborne, the wife of the Rev. F. Beckley, of a daughter, still-born.
EDWARDS.—Oct. 2, at Belmont-cottage, Frome, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Edwin Edwards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STACEY—WARDLOW.—Sept. 28, at Brunswick Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. G. C. Harvard, Frederick, third son of the late Mr. Ebenezer Stacey, Britannia-metal manufacturer, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Wardlow, iron and steel merchant.
THOMPSON—ROBERTSHAW.—Oct. 1, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. E. Mellor, Mr. John Henry Thompson, wheelwright, Skircoat, to Miss Sarah Ann Robertshaw, of Southworth.
JENKINSON—FRANKS.—Oct. 1, at Lister-lane Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. George Sargeant, Mr. Thomas Porter Jenkinson, to Miss Adelaide Franks, both of Southworth.
FRIENDSHIP—MILFORD.—Oct. 2, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. John Friendship, of Great Torrington, saddler, to Susan Milford, of Taddipott, Devon.
TOWNSEND—DUNKERSLEY.—Oct. 2, at Queen-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. J. R. Thompson, Mr. John Townsend, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Dunkersley, fancy manufacturer, both of Holey.
DEARDEN—BREARLEY.—Oct. 3, at Harrison-road Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. James C. Gray, Thomas Dearden, Esq., to Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Brearley, all of Halifax.
INGRAM—BRUCE.—Oct. 4, at Brighton, by the Rev. Charles R. Sturrock, B.A., of Halifax, the Rev. George S. Ingram, of Twickenham, to Mary Jane Bruce, widow of the late Capt. Henry Bruce, M.N.I.
DUCKWORTH—CAMPELL.—Oct. 4, at Knightsbridge, the Rev. William Arthur Duckworth, M.A., son of William Duckworth, Esq., of Orcheleigh-park, Hampshire, to the Hon. Edina Campbell, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. John Campbell, Lord Chancellor, and Baroness Stratheden.
BENNETT—COOPER.—Oct. 5, at Nether Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. T. M. Herbert, M.A., Mr. Robert Bennett, of Green Fairfield, near Buxton, to Annie Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Henry Cooper, of this town.
DEWSNAP—BRIGGS.—Oct. 5, at St. James's-street Chapel, Blackburn, by the Rev. Robert Bruce, of Huddersfield, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Lister, the Rev. John Dewsnap, Witham, Essex, to Sarah, fourth daughter of the late James Briggs, Esq., of Blackburn.
ELLIS—CROSLAND.—Oct. 5, at the Friends' Meeting House, Bradford, James Austin Ellis, Esq., son of James Ellis, Esq., of that town, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Crosland, ironfounder.
MALLALIEU—BROADBENT.—Oct. 6, at the Baptist Chapel, Mirfield, by the Rev. H. S. Albrecht, Mr. John Thomas Mallalieu, of Moseley, to Miss Ann Broadbent, of Mirfield.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTON.—Sept. 30, at Hull, Mr. John Johnston, father of Mrs. Legge, wife of Dr. Legge, missionary, Hong-Kong, aged eighty-four years.
PATERSON.—Sept. 30, Emily, fourth and last surviving daughter of W. S. Paterson, Esq., of 7, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, aged seventeen.
SPILMAN.—Oct. 1, Emma Johnson, the beloved wife of Isaac Gower Spilman, Esq., of Shrimpling-hall, Norfolk, and daughter of the late John Shelly, Esq., of Great Yarmouth.

PHILLIPS.—After eighteen months' severe and painful sufferings from paralysis, borne with remarkable patience and submission, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Phillips, of Astwood Bank, Worcestershire, aged twenty-two years.

GOOD.—Oct. 6, suddenly, at Shoreham, Sussex, the Rev. John Everit Good, aged sixty-seven, for ten years the esteemed pastor of the Protestant Free Church of that town.

FLOWER.—Oct. 8, at his own residence, of disease of the heart, the Rev. David Flower, of Clavering, Essex.

MAWHY.—Oct. 11, at Great Bentley, Essex, after a long and heavy affliction, Nathan Mawby, aged sixty-six years.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—*Morning Advertiser*. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—*Morning Post*. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—*Globe*. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 30 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—*Standard*. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—*Daily Telegraph*. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

AMONGST the varied and beautiful specimens of late designed for presentation, there are few articles, we think, better adapted for the purpose, and none more worthy of admiration, than those displayed in the show rooms of Messrs. Parkins and Gatto, of Oxford-street. We direct particular attention to the superior specimens of mediæval mounted work, as applied to cases for writing materials, inkstands, blotting-paper books, and to the mountings of Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. The public will be gratified also to observe the great improvement in the manufacture of morocco and Russia goods, such as desks, despatch-boxes, and those attractive carriage and travelling bags so conveniently fitted. One circumstance connected with this firm, and upon which they very justly pride themselves, is the fact that every article in their extensive stock is exclusively of British manufacture."—*Morning Post*.

THE LONG-EXPECTED REFORM BILL.—POLITICS MADE EASY FOR ENGLISHMEN.—150 pages, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d.—The second edition, just published, contains a practical solution of the Reform question as presented to Parliament, last July, by Lord John Russell.—London: Joseph Bentley, 13, Paternoster-row.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—DYSPEPSIA.—DISORDERED DIGESTION.—Some persons are particularly prone to stomach and liver complaints; while in others these diseases are produced by sedentary habits, irregular living, or mental disquietude. The liver and stomach being disordered, the heart and lungs soon sympathise with them, and both mind and body shortly suffer. These admirable pills act directly on these organs, and soon restore them to a natural and healthy condition. The impurities are discharged from the system, the respiratory organs are relieved, the heated blood cooled, and the bilious secretion regulated, the heart's action becomes tranquil, the nerves acquire strength, and health benignly dawns again, and happiness returns, and the patient is thoroughly restored to easy digestion, cheering thoughts, and refreshing repose.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Great inactivity continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange; and in some instances, notwithstanding the indisposition of *bona fide* holders of good securities to realise, a few speculative sales have imparted a downward tendency to prices. The Funds, however, remain steady. On Monday, the market closed at Saturday's prices. To-day, quotations are firm, although the transactions are still exceedingly limited. This being Account day, there is very little business in progress, except in connexion with the settlement. The English Funds remain without alteration, Consols being 95½ 95½ for Money, and 95½ for the Account, 8th November. The New Threes are quoted 94½ 94½; the Reduced, 94½ 94½. Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. premi. India New Loan, 101½ 101½; ditto Serip, 101½ 101½; and ditto, Debentures (1859), 95½. Bank Stock is 219 221; and India ditto, 217½.

The demand for money during the last few days has been well maintained, and yesterday there was some increase in the applications both in Lombard-street and at the Bank of England. Still accommodation is obtained in some instances on terms of a fraction under the minimum quotation of the national establishment.

Foreign Securities are rather more active, and prices are steady.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been extremely limited. In some instances, however, less firmness has been apparent. Eastern Counties have declined to 55 and 55½. Great Northerns to 102. Midlands to 104½ 105; and North Eastern, Berwicks, to 88½. North Westerns have advanced to 94 and 94½. In the Foreign and Colonial Markets no material change has taken place. Lombardo-Venetian are at 12; and Royal Danish at 12. Grand Trunk of Canada realises 38½ 38½. Great Western of Canada, 13½ 13½. East Indian, 100 and 100½; and Great Indian Peninsula, 96½ 97½.

Joint Stock Bank Shares remain dull at previous rates. In the Miscellaneous Share Market Berlin Water Works are at 4½; and Van Diemen's Land, 13½ 13½.

The total value of the week's imports of the precious metals is no less than 950,000. By far the larger proportion of the gold received is still retained in this country.

The Gazette.

Friday, October 7, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

WILDBORE, A. A., Old-street, chemist, October 20, November 17.
TABERNER, C., Saltisford, Warwick, ale dealer, October 20, November 10.
TIDSWELL, T., Nottingham, lace maker, October 18, November 8.

GOODMAN, D., Cardiff, watchmaker, October 18, November 15.
TEMPLE, C., Filey, Yorkshire, lodging-house-keeper, October 21, November 18.

Tuesday, October 11, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

BOLTON, C., Pinalico, upholsterer, October 25, November 22.
HEARN, G., Truro, grocer, October 30, November 16.
BARRIS, J., Sedgley, Staffordshire, chemist, October 22, November 11.
JACKSON, J., Digby, Lincolnshire, cattle-dealer, October 25, November 15.
HAWKEN, M. W., Liskeard, share-broker, October 20, November 16.
POSTILL, E., York, druggist, October 25, November 18.
HODGES, E., Shrewsbury, boot and shoe dealer, October 22, November 11.
HARPER, T., Sheffield, cooper, October 29, November 26.
HARRIS, J., and HARRIS, J., Mossley, Lancashire, brush-makers, October 21, November 17.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 14th and 5th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued £31,500,000 Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities 3,450,000
Gold Bullion 17,025,930
Silver Bullion

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,533,000 Government Securities £11,319,960
Reserve 3,730,000 Other Securities 19,792,356
Public Deposits 8,523,088 Notes 9,388,530
Other Deposits 18,971,438 Gold & Silver Coin 507,360
Seven Day and other Bills 900,000

Oct. 6, 1859. £40,998,215 £40,998,125
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 10.

We have moderate supplies of English, and rather increased arrivals of foreign, wheat. The trade was firm, and our millers took selected samples of English wheat at an advance of 1s per quarter from the rates of Monday last, inferior descriptions remaining neglected. Foreign wheat met a fair demand, at a like improvement. Flour was a better sale, and rather better prices were obtained. Barley of prime quality continues scarce, and the turn dealer. Peas and beans remained without alteration. The supply of oats is again large, and the sale was slow to-day at a decline of 6d per quarter from the rates of this day week. The recent arrivals of wheat on the coast have been cleared off at an advance of 2s per quarter. Indian corn is fully 1s dearer since the beginning of last week.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat		Wheat	
Essex and Kent, Red 38 to 45		Dantzic..... 45 to 52	
Ditto White..... 42 50		Konigsberg, Red.... 42 50	
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red.... 44 50	
Yorkshire Red.....		Rostock..... 44 50	
Scotch..... 40 44		Danish and Holstein 42 48	
Rye..... 32 34		East Prussian..... 40 43	
Barley, malting..... 28 34		Petersburg..... 40 43	
Distilling.....		Riga and Archangel..	
Malt (pale)..... 64 68		Polish Oats..... 40 43	
Beans, mangel..... 39 46		Marianopol..... 42 44	
Ticks.....		Taganrog.....	
Harrow.....		Egyptian..... 30 32	
Pigeon.....		American (U.S.)..... 44 48	
Peas, White..... 42 44		Barley, Pomeranian..	
Grey..... 38 40		Konigsberg.....	
Maple..... 38 40		Danish..... 28 30	
Bollers.....		East Prussian..... 23 24	
Tares (English new).....		Egyptian..... 21 22	
Foreign.....		Olema..... 22 24	
Oats (English new)..... 23 26		Beans.....	
Flour, town made, per		Horse..... 38 40	
Sack of 280 lbs..... 48 49		Pigeon..... 40 42	
Linseed, English..... 44 48		Egyptian..... 30 32	
Baltic..... 44 48		Peas, White..... 40 42	
Black Sea..... 44 48		Oats.....	
Hempseed..... 48 52		Dutch..... 13 24	
Canaryseed..... 58 62		Jahda..... 13 24	
Glucose, per cwt. of		Danish..... 18 20	
112 lbs. English.....		Danish, Yellow feed..	
German.....		Swedish..... 22 24	
French.....		Petersburg..... 13 22	
American.....		Flour, per bar. of 106 lbs.	
Linseed Cake, 12 10s to 13 0s		New York..... 21 22	
Rape Cake, 6 5s to 6 10s per ton		Spanish, per sack....	
Rapeseed, 23 0s to 24 0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 8d to 8½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 7,807 head. There was a full average supply of foreign sheep here to-day, in good condition. The show of foreign beasts and calves was limited, and beneath average quality. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were only moderate in number, and very deficient in quality. For most breeds, especially for prime Scots, oxen, and crosses, the demand ruled steady. At, in most instances, an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d per stone; the general top figure for beef was 4s 10d per stone. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 2,000 shorthorns and crosses; and, from other parts of England, 320 of various breeds; from Scotland, 40 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 400 oxen and heifers. There was a slight increase in the supply of sheep; but the condition of most breeds was far from prime. The best Downs and half-breeds were in steady request, at fully last week's prices. Heavy sheep were a slow inquiry, at previous currencies. The general top price for mutton was 5s 2d per stone. Although the supply of calves was very limited, the veal trade ruled heavy, at last week's prices. On the whole, a fair amount of business was transacted in pigs, at fully late rates.

Per stone to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 10	3 0	Pr. coarse wooled	4 4	4 6
Second quality	3 2	3 6	Prime Southdown	4 10	5 2
Prime large oxen	3 8	4 0	Lge. coarse calves	3 6	4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8	4 10	Prime small	4 4	4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2	3 4	Large hogs	8 0	8 6
Second quality	3 6	4 2	Newam. porkers	3 8	4 0

Lamb, 0s 6d to 0s 8d.

Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 10.

The supplies of town and country-killed meat in these markets are seasonably extensive, and in somewhat improved condition. The trade generally is inactive, as follows:—

Per stone by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10	3 0	Small pork	4 2	4 8
Middling ditto	3 2	3 6	Inf. mutton	3 2	3 6
Prime large do.	3 8	4 0	Middling ditto	3 8	4 0
Do. small do.	4 0	4 4	Prime ditto	4 2	4 6
Large pork	3 4	3 8	Veal	3 4	4 4

Lamb, 0s 6d to 0s 8d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 10.—Somewhat increased supplies of potatoes have come to hand since our last report, chiefly by railway. Good and sound qualities are in fair request, at full prices; otherwise, the trade is heavy.

TEA.—The market continues very inactive, with no change whatever to record in prices.

SUGAR.—There has been a moderate inquiry for most descriptions, late prices being supported for the better qualities. In the refined market dried goods have been in more demand, and prices have slightly advanced.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon has been more inquired for, and prices are a shade firmer; a very small quantity is announced for public sale during the next few days, and stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a small surplus.

RICE.—Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted; prices, however, remain firm.

FRUIT.—The demand for currants, of the new crop, has been less active; prices, however, continue steady. Sales are announced for Wednesday and Thursday.

SALTPEPER.—There has been very little business in this article, and owing to the increase in the stocks on hand, prices have shown less firmness.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 9,526 firkins butter and 2,006 hales bacon, and from foreign ports 8,205 casks butter and 151 hales bacon. The Irish butter market still rules very slow; the continued mildness of the weather being much against the sale, the business transacted was to a limited extent. Holders generally are firm, owing to the stiff accounts from Ireland. Best Dutch advanced 2s to 4s per cwt. The demand for bacon was slow, and a decline of 1s to 2s per cwt was submitted to, the dealers purchasing only as they are in want for immediate use. The Government provision contract was taken last week at prices averaging about 7½d to 8d per tierce for pork, and 6d to 7s for beef.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 10.—Pine-apples and grapes continue plentiful. Pears consist chiefly of Marie Louise, Williams' Bon Chretien, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Gansel's Bergamot, and Duchesse d'Angoulême. The best dessert apples at present in the market are the ribston and king of the pippins. Peaches, nectarines, and plums are all but over. Oranges continue to realise 3s 6d to 10s per 100. Good fiberts may be had for 6d per lb. Cabbages, beans, carrots, and artichokes may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are scarce. Potatoes realise from 6s to 15s per cwt. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Kalosanthi, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, China Asters, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Oct. 10.—A large amount of business is doing in our market for every description of hops; and for the lower sorts, which are at present very abundant, rather less money has been taken. The picking is nearly over, and the present estimate of the duty—viz., 305,000 to 310,000—will in all probability be realised.

SEEDS, London, Monday, Oct. 10.—The trade for cloverseed continues in abeyance, and the moderate offers of foreign red seed do not induce buyers to commence business. White cloverseed is held for higher prices. Winter tares meet a slow demand, without change in value. Canary seed without change.

WOOL, Monday, Oct. 10.—There is a moderate demand for fine home-grown wool, the supply of which on offer is by no means extensive, at full prices; but other kinds command very little attention, and to force sales lower rates must be submitted to. The inquiry for the continent is much restricted; nevertheless the future prospects of the market are good.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 10.—Our market has become steady, but we have very little change to notice in the quotations. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 57s 9d to 58s per cwt. Rough fat is 3s 2d per stone.

PARTICULARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Stock	10519	14692	18723	11041	20439
Price of Yellow Candle	57s 9d	57s 9d	57s 9d	57s 9d	57s 9d
Delivery last week	3193	1798	1775	2311	1647
Ditto from the 1st of June	29339	29487	21455	22275	16322
Arrived last week	1778	2958	1342	1081	1731
Ditto from the 1st of June	15777	21388	19507	20995	24229
Price of Town Tallow	60s 3d	55s 9d	64s 6d	53s 6d	55s 6d

PLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Oct. 8.—The flux may be considered steady. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Hemp is dull, and Petersburg clean is offering at 27½ to 28½ per ton. Jute and coir goods are very inactive.

OILS, Monday, Oct. 10.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is selling at 2s 6d per cwt. In rape very little is doing at from 3s 6d to 40s. Lard oil is quoted at 58s; tallow ditto, 30s. Palm, olive, and cod support former terms. Fine sperm is rather dearer. In other oils, very little is doing. Spirits of turpentine are unaltered in value.

COALS, Monday, Oct. 10.—Market firm, at the rates of last day. Hutton's, 18s; Lambton's, 17s 9d; Grimstone Hartlepool, 17s 6d; Kelloe, 17s 6d; Hartlepool, 16s 9d; Wyllan's, 15s; Hartley's, 15s; Hollywell, 15s; Belmont, 15s 4d; Tanfield, 12s 9d; Haswell, 13s.—Fresh arrivals, 45; left from last day, 22s.—Total, 67s.

Advertisements.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Four Years, two bound in cloth, all quite clean, to be SOLD for 30s.

Apply, A. Z., 23, Boulevard-street, London.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED

TWO ASSISTANTS in the Wholesale and Retail GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE. Good references required, and Discreetness preferred.

Address, J. J. McChignell, Romsey, Hants.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC PILLS.

An effectual remedy for preventing and removing those distressing diseases to which the STOMACH and LIVER are liable: the symptoms of which are known by the general term of BILIOUS COMPLAINTS; when the patient suffers pain in the head, giddiness, drowsiness, dimness of sight, acidity, and pain in the stomach, redness of urine, pains in the back, jaundice, or yellowness of the eyes and skin, &c., also loss of appetite, bitterness, and unpleasant taste in the mouth, flatulency, or wind, heartburn, restlessness in the night, a sense of sinking in the stomach, languor, depression of the spirits, &c. The pills are gentle and pleasant in their operation, require no confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons from childhood to old age.

The high estimation in which FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC PILLS are held by the public, added to the numerous testimonies of the Proprietor is continually receiving of their superior efficacy, justifies him in stating, that persons afflicted with bilious complaints, and Disorders of the Stomach and Head, will find in them that relief which they have hitherto sought in vain from other sources.

Prepared only by JAMES FROUD, Chemist, Dorchester

Price 1s. 1d.

Observe the words "James Froud, Dorchester," on the Government Stamp round each Box

DENMAN,

INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c. Finest importations, 20s. per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connexion, saving the great annoyance of returning them.

Two Pint Samples for Twenty-four Stamps.

WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists forwarded on application. JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of Railway-place), London.

FOR BEST TEAS AND COFFEES, GO TO EDMONDS.

93, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

Carriage paid, Town or Country.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS,

Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

SHEPPARD'S CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON, and HAM WAREHOUSE, 83, High-street, and 1, 2 and 3, Three Tuns-passage, Borough. This establishment offers great advantages to the Public. The Trade supplied.

STARCH! STARCH! STARCH!

The wants of the public are now met in the manufacture of an article every way adapted to their requirements. The PATENT AUSTRALIAN STARCH is pronounced by practical persons to be the only perfect starch made.

A numerous list of Testimonials from the principal dressers, bleachers, dyers, and laundresses in the kingdom, may be had free on application. Sold by Grocers and Oilmen.

Sole Manufacturers—BRIGGS and CO., 50, GREAT PETER-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

SPECTACLES to SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

Fine steel frames, with real Brazil pebbles, 7s. 6d.; ditto, best glasses, 3s. 6d.; 4s. 6d.; 5s. 6d.; solid gold, 20s.; solid silver, 10s. 6d. Spring Eye-glasses, 7s. 6d.; 8s. 6d.; 9s. 6d.; gold ditto, 17s. 6d.; 21s.; 30s. Country residents accurately suited by stating age, &c. Sent free, (by post) all over the kingdom. Enclose stamps or post-office order, payable Upper Baker-street. Pocket Telescopes, define five miles, 12s. 6d. Microscopes in mahogany boxes, of immense power, 12s. 6d. BERNARD DAVIS (Optician to the Ophthalmic), 430, Euston-road, Regent's-park, close to Trinity Church (formerly called New-road).

N.B.—Celebrated Double Miniature Glasses of extraordinary power, 21 each, for Tourists, &c.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT DEANE'S,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1703.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has been celebrated for more than 150 years for quality and cheapness. The stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

Prices:

Best Transparent Ivory-handled Knives—Per doz. Per pair.

Table Knives 33 0 | Dessert ditto 23 0 | Carvers 11 0

Best Ivory-handled Knives—Per doz. Per pair.

Table Knives 29 0 | Dessert ditto 23 0 | Carvers 9 0

Fine Ivory-handled Knives—Per doz. Per pair.

Table Knives 25 0 | Dessert ditto 18 0 | Carvers 7 0

Good Ivory-handled Knives—Per doz. Per pair.

Table Knives 16 0 | Dessert ditto 12 0 | Carvers 5 0

Kitchen Knives and Forks—Per doz. Per pair.

Table Knives 10 0 | Dessert ditto 8 0 | Carvers 2 0

Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases, adapted for presents.

Pocketknives and every description of Pocket Cutlery.

Deane's Monument Razor has been 150 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good old English Razor.—Price 2s. 6d.

DOMESTIC BATHS.

A large variety of Shower Baths of the most improved construction; also, Vapour, Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery and every description of Baths for domestic use. Deane's Baths are distinguished for their superior finish, strength of material, and great durability; while the prices are on that low scale for which their Establishment has so long been celebrated.

For Illustrations and Prices, see their pamphlet on "Baths and Bathing," to be had gratuitously on application.

DRAWING-ROOM STOVES.

A large and handsome collection of bright Stoves, for the drawing or dining-room, embracing all the newest designs. Deane and Co. have applied to these and other classes of register stoves patented improvements, economising the consumption of fuel, for which the highest testimonials have been given.

Hot air stoves in new and ornamental patterns, with ascending or descending flues, suitable for churches, public buildings, halls, shops, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATE, comprising Tea and Coffee

Sets, in all the most improved and elegant silver patterns, Liqueur-stands, Ornaments, Candelsticks, Cake Baskets, and every article usually produced in silver.

SPOONS and FORKS.—Silver Pattern Spoons

and Forks.—All the newest and best designs of these cheap, useful, and elegant articles in Electro-silvered and Deanean Plate.

PRICES OF ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

	per doz.	Best.	2nd Quality.
Table Forks	38s.	31s.	
Table Spoons	40s.	33s.	
Dessert Forks	29s.	23s.	
Dessert Spoons	30s.	24s.	
Tea Spoons	18s.	14s. 6d.	
Mustard and Salt, per pair, 3s.		Sugar Bows, 3s. 6d.	

OPENING TO THE MONUMENT,

LONDON-BRIDGE.

* Send for DEANE'S FURNISHING LIST. Free on application.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Improper mastication and the evils attendant thereon may be avoided by wearing Artificial Teeth properly constructed and of pure materials.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists' Treatise on the Loss and best means of Restoring the Teeth, explains their system of supplying Artificial Masticators with Vulcanized Gum-coloured India-rubber as a base; no metal whatsoever is used—springs and wires are entirely dispensed with, while a greatly increased amount of suction is obtained, together with the best materials and first-class workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost.

"Gabriel's Treatise is of importance to all requiring the dentist's aid, and emanating from such a source, it may be confidently relied on."—United Service Gazette.

"Thousands requiring artificial teeth are deterred from consulting a dentist, fearing the anticipated cost, or dread of failure—to all such we say peruse 'Gabriel's Treatise.'"—Civil Service Gazette.

Published by Messrs. Gabriel (gratis on application, or sent on receipt of three postage stamps), at their Establishments—33, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Regent-street, London (observe name and numbers particularly); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID, OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

Not only deodorizes but disinfects perfectly, and DESTROYS FOR EVER the cause of infection.

Is not poisonous, as it may be used to purify water. Evolves no noxious or unpleasant gas. Cannot be mistaken for any other fluid, thereby preventing death and disease, and is therefore the best, safest, cheapest, and most pleasant disinfectant ever introduced.

This fluid has been examined and reported upon by the Board of Health, all the most eminent Men and Chemists of the day, in all cases in the most satisfactory manner possible.

The Public are recommended to use this Fluid, properly diluted with water, frequently and habitually in laundries, sculleries, dairies, musty oaks, sick rooms, close places, &c., as it has numerous advantages, and can be used with certain immediate success and perfect safety.

Sold in Quart Bottles, 4s., Pints, 2s., Half-pints, 1s., and in bulk 10s. per Gallon.

Free to Railway on Receipt of Order or Stamps.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Culling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 3d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 228, Piccadilly, London.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is to use Church's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colomian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE.

ONLY ONE APPLICATION.

Instantaneous, Indelible, Harmless, and Scintless. In cases, post free, 3s. 3d. and 6s., direct from E. F. LANGDALE'S LABORATORY, 72, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.

A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the "Lancet" will be found in that journal of Saturday, January 10th, 1857. A Copy will be forwarded for two stamps.

AGENTS WANTED.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.

Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Office: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No. 1 beautifies the complexion. No. 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle, ½ pint, 2s. 9d.; ¼ pint, 4s. 6d.; ½ pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN.

BANDS combined for NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all its serious consequences.—The only real means to give tone and vigour to the delicate organs by infusing a gentle, but immediately perceptible current of Galvanic Fluid through the relaxed fibres. They are conveniently worn, and simultaneously stimulate the Spinal Cord, and the principal nervous centres, removing Debility, Heaviness, Indigestion, and other Allied Disorders. Price 22s. upwards. Advice in all cases will be given, if required, by a qualified medical practitioner. Prospectuses of remarkable Extracts from Scientific works, free.

J. L. PULVERMACHER and Co., 67, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

LEA'S ABERNETHY'S HOOPING COUGH EMULSION.

FROM SIR WILLIAM COBBETT'S NEPHEW.

SIR,—Your medicine cured me in Ten Days, after trying every remedy I heard of without success.

CHARLES HARRISON.

32, Clifton-crescent, Old Kent-road.

Sold by G. Lea, 1A, South-street, Walworth, Surrey, in bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; and may be ordered of any Medicine Vendor through his agents, Messrs. Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, London.

N.B.—Numerous references can be given to families who have tested the efficacy of this preparation when every other means have entirely failed.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at

MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

BATES and SON, PRACTICAL ORGAN BUILDERS and PIANOFORTE MAKERS,

have always on view a large assortment of SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS, consisting of FINGER ORGANS for Chapels and for the Chamber; also, a large variety of PIANOFORTES, New and Second-hand. Importers of Alexandre's Paris HARMONIUM. Prices from Six Guineas.

Instruments lent on hire, with option of purchase.

B. and S. beg to call attention to their New FINGER ORGAN, at 50s., well adapted for Small PLACES of WORSHIP. Lists of Prices free on application.

Manufactory and Ware-rooms, 4, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C. Established upwards of Half-a-Century.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN LONDON.

PIANO-FORTES, TWENTY-ONE GUINEAS.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE is now Manufacturing a very Elegant and Superior PIANO-FORTE, 6½ Octaves, of the best seasoned materials, and warranted to keep well in Tune in all Climates, for the moderate price of Twenty-one Guineas, net. These Instruments have been highly approved by the Profession and first-rate judges, both in reference to the beauty of their appearance and their sweetness and brilliancy of tone.

Farmer's Instructions for the Piano-Forte, price 4s.

A Splendid Assortment of HARMONIUMS, of every description, in Oak Cases, from Six to Thirty-four Guineas; in Mahogany, Seven to Eighteen Guineas; in Rosewood, Thirteen to Forty-five Guineas.

Wm. Sprague, Manufacturer, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London.

C. CADBY'S GRAND, SEMI-GRAND, and COTTAGE PIANOFORTE and ENGLISH HARMONIUM SHOWROOMS.

42, NEW BOND STREET.

Rosewood 6½ Octaves Pianofortes 26 gs. and upwards.

Walnut 28 gs.

OAK HARMONIUMS in French Polished Cases, suitable for small Churches and Chapels, or School-rooms, 10 gs. and upward.

MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD, 12 gs. and upwards.

C. C. has much pleasure in submitting the following most flattering testimonial:—

[COPY.]

House of Commons, March 19, 1859.
Lord Charles Russell has the pleasure of informing Mr. Cadby that his New Grand Pianoforte is highly approved of. At a musical party last Tuesday there was but one opinion respecting it, all (Amateurs and Professionals) agreeing that it was a most superior and beautifully-toned Instrument.

Manufactories, Nos. 3, 33, and 39, LIQUORPOND-STREET, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, where specimens of each Instrument can also be seen.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy,

How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, illustrated by 300 Engravings (Gratis and post free), of P. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouse, 91, 93, and 95, City-road. Country Orders delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note our 154. Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room Suite covered in velvet.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of costly

New and Second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of upwards of 100 complete sets of New and Second-hand Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room appendages, in every style suitable for the Cottage or Mansion, a great portion having been supplied by the most eminent Houses in London, and in condition equal to new, is now offered at less than half its original cost.

At DENT'S New and Second-hand Furniture Warehouse, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street. Principal entrances, 99, Crawford-street.

CARRIAGE FREE.—CABINET FURNITURE, BEDDING, CARPETS, and GENERAL UPHOLSTERY.

—HOWITT and Co. respectfully invite the public to an inspection of the largest and most varied STOCK in the metropolis. The Show-rooms and Galleries exhibit many novelties in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Furniture, of First-rate Workmanship, at 25 per cent. less than usually charged for the same articles, and carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. No charge for packing, nor the use of cases. An Illustrated Catalogue of Designs post free on application.—HOWITT and Co., General House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, HIGH HOLBORN.

JAMES COBBETT and CO., FURNITURE, BEDDING, and CARPET MANUFACTURERS, DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON.

CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH are respectfully informed that Messrs. COBBETT and CO. are now publishing an entirely New Edition of their HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE, illustrated by 278 unequalled Engravings of every description of Household Furniture, with prices attached. A copy will be sent to Clergymen on application, gratis and Post-free.

This costly Work also contains a Price List of purified BEDDING,—a full description of COBBETT and CO.'s Kamptulcon FLOOR-CLOTH, made on the improved patent,—and complete Estimates for Furnishing Parsonages and Houses on the following revised Scale. Every article warranted.—

A Six-Roomed House	£74 3 0
An Eight-Roomed Ditto	138 1 0
A Ten-Roomed Ditto	259 16 6
A Twelve-Roomed Ditto	394 11 0

Together with much other information, valuable to all requiring Household Furniture, Carpets, or Bedding.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO CLERGYMEN.

References kindly permitted to Clergymen in Great Malvern, Manchester, Chichester, Sheerness, Blackheath, Bury, Rye, Woodchurch, Truro, Ross, Cheltenham, London, Ryde, Plymouth, Chatham, Bath, Stone, Greenlitho, Ludlow, Kingston, Witney, Brecon, Bromley, Wells, Colchester, St. Alban's, Arundel, Margate, Oxford, York, Isle of Man, Brighton, Kidderminster, and above a hundred other Towns in Great Britain.

COBBETT and CO., DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON, S.E. All Orders delivered Carriage Free, regardless of Distance.

KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE AND SPARROWS.

BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills Mice

and Sparrows on the Spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor danger in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

Agents: Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; B. Yates and Co., 25, Budge-row, London; and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

Barber's Poisoned Wheat Works, Ipswich (removed from Eye, Suffolk).

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

NOTICE—To INDUCE a TRIAL of SOUTH AFRICAN WINES

(the consumption of which has now nearly reached 420,000 dozen per annum—vide Board of Trade Returns), a case containing four samples, sealed and labelled, will be forwarded on receipt of thirty postage stamps, viz., half-pint bottle each of best South African Sherry, Port, Madeira, and Amontillado bottles and case included. Colonial Brandy, 15s. per gallon.

Address ANTHONY BROUGH, 29, Strand, W.C.

QUININE WINE.—Guaranteed to contain

in each wine-glassful one grain of the finest Sulphate of Quinine. This most delightful and invigorating Tonic, specially prepared by ROBERT WATERS, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilised world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, E. Comins, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally.

Prepared only by

R. WATERS, 2, MARTIN'S-LANE, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world. Wholesale Agents—Lewis, Watkins, and Co., Worcester.

MARSHALL AND SON, Wine Merchants, recommend for general use their DINNER SHERRY, Bronté Marsala, Roussillon, and their IMPERIAL CLARET all at 30s. per dozen, bottles included.

FINE PALE, GOLD, and BROWN SHERRIES, 36s., 42s., 48s. Old Bottled Ports, 42s., 48s., 54s. Claret, 36s., 42s., 48s. SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 48s., 54s., 60s. Hock, 48s., 60s. Moselle, 60s., 72s. South African Sherry, 24s. Port, 28s. Cognac Brandy, Pale and Brown Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Schiedam, Hollands, and London Gin. Liqueurs of all kinds. Price Lists on application. Carriage paid by rail.

PURVEYORS to the QUEEN. 29, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE CHEAPEST WINES in ENGLAND.

Before purchasing SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS and SHERRIES, purchasers should inspect the extensive stock, or write for samples of those imported by

H. R. WILLIAMS.

Finest qualities, 24s. per dozen.

"Various houses are becoming famous for Cape Port and Sherry; foremost amongst these stands the firm of H. R. Williams. His Wines may be pronounced remarkably full-bodied, and entirely free from acidity."—Court Journal, July 31.

"These Wines possess a value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that have come under our notice."—Medical Circular, Aug. 18, 1858.

H. R. WILLIAMS, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, two doors from the "Flower Pot."

IMPERIAL BRANDY, 15s. to 18s. per gallon.

TRADE MARK.

**BROWN and POISSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.**

Delicious in PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE, CAKE, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

To meet the persistent efforts of some Traders who try to substitute inferior articles, similar only in appearance, or who press the sale of high priced Arrowroot instead, the best remedy is to order only from Family Grocers, Chemists, &c., who for a fair profit are content to supply what the "Lancet" states to be

"Superior to anything of the kind known."

Receipts on each Packet.

Pauley; 77A, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to

any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 9s.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 8s. 4d.; Seconds, 7s. 6d.; Meal for brown bread, 7s. 8d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullfinch Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half-sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, war-

ranted good by the Makers.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted £1 1 0

Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted 2 2 0

Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete 4 0 0

Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Patent Ink, and Light, complete 5 0 0

Gentleman's very large 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket 7 0 0

Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, Plated Fittings, best Glass, fitted with 20 Articles, complete 11 10 0

Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete 15 0 0

Enamel Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in., Lined Silk, fitted with 14 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete 2 15 0

Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, Lined Silk, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete 4 4 0

Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Ink, and Light, complete 5 5 0

Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 28 Articles, complete 10 0 0

Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 30 Articles, Outside Pockets, complete 13 0 0

Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete, Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete 22 0 0

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by Post on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON; Manufactory—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

JOHN MIXER and CO. SELL the BEST

TEA at the LOWEST PRICE.

GOOD BREAKFAST CONGOU, 3s. 2d.

FINE BLACK TEA, 3s. 6d. and 4s.

FINE and CHOICE COFFEES, always fresh roasted, 14d., 16d., 18d.

TO INVALIDS and FAMILIES.

PURE TRINIDAD COCOA, prepared, 1s. 4d., requires no boiling.

SUGARS—PURE RAW, 4½d., 5d., 5½d.; REFINED, 5½d., 6d., 6½d.

Selected Fruits for Christmas at moderate prices. Country orders carefully packed and delivered free of charge to any of the London Railway Terminals.

PRICE LISTS forwarded on application.

JOHN MIXER and COMPANY, 27, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, corner of the Old Bailey, London, E.C.

THOSE who really like GOOD and PURE

TEAS should purchase where they can obtain them.—WEBSTER BROTHERS, TEA MERCHANTS, No. 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, have long stood pre-eminent for supplying none but Good and Pure Teas.

The very best BLACK TEA imported, 4s. per lb.

The best LAP-SANG SOUCHONG, 3s. 8d.

Very choice SOUCHONG, 3s. 6d.

The best CONGOU, 3s. 4d. Superior ditto, 3s. Very superior ditto, 3s. 2s.

The fine true old-fashioned GUNPOWDER, 5s.

Very choice GUNPOWDER or YOUNG HYSON, 4s. 4d., to 4s. 8d.

Very Useful to Fine, 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d.

WEBSTER BROTHERS, Tea Merchants, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY.

Webster Brothers pay carriage on orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to all parts of England.

CHEAP LIVING for ALL CLASSES.

All who study Household Economy, and are desirous of providing "table luxuries" on the cheapest scale, should use HARPER TWELVETREES' EGGS and BUTTER POWDER.

The most delicious Puddings, Pies, rich Cakes, Biscuits, Batter Puddings, Pancakes, and all kinds of Pastry, may be MADE WITHOUT BUTTER or EGGS, besides effecting a clear saving of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone. A PENNY PACKET is equal to NINE EGGS!!!

"My wife is delighted with it, she never before used any article so excellent."—G. W. Pringle, St. Heliers.—"Your Preparation is most superior. We find it the most economical article we have ever used."—M. Winter, Newport, Jan. 11, 1859.

Sold at 1d. and 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s., by all the Agents for Harper Twelvetrees' "Soap Powder," for Washing. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. (removed from 139, Goswell-street). More Agents wanted.

MORE CURES OF COUGHS BY**DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**

From Mr. J. G. Goulston, Chemist, Knighton.

"Gentlemen,—The increasing demand for Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers is another of those proofs of their intrinsic value.

I have selected the subjoined testimonial from many others that are forwarded for publicity:—Cure of Cough in Knighton: Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the beneficial effects of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. I had a most troublesome cough, and was recommended by a friend to try them. I did so, and after taking one box was perfectly cured. I have recommended them to others, and am happy to inform you the result in every instance has been the same.

—DR. LOCOCK'S WITNESS, Mr. Goulston, Chemist, Knighton."

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

DEPOT: 10, CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE, LONDON.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, LONDON-WALL, LONDON, E.C.

Important ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully

to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence in Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with labels outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street Birmingham.

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 87, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

This day is published, Cheap Edition, crown 8vo, price 5s.,

ON TRUTH and ERROR: Thoughts, in
Prose and Verse, on the Principles of Truth and the Causes and Effects of Error. By JOHN HAMPTON, of St. Ernan's, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Macmillan and Co., Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

On November 1 will be published, price One Shilling, the First Number of

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE Edited by DAVID MASSON.

"Tom Brown at Oxford," a New Story, by the Author of "Tom Brown's School-days," will be commenced in the First Number.

Macmillan and Co., Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

This day is published, New and Cheaper Edition, crown 8vo, cloth, price 6s.,

WESTWARD HO! or, the Voyages and
Adventures of Sir AMYAS LEIGH. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley.

Nearly ready, uniform with the above, a New Edition, being the third, of

TWO YEARS AGO.

Macmillan and Co., Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

DR. TODD'S NEW BOOK FOR THE YOUNG.**THE ANGEL of the ICEBERG, and other**

Stories illustrating Great Truths. 18mo, 1s. cloth.

LECTURES to CHILDREN. Do. Second Series. 1s. cloth.

GLEANINGS from GOSPEL STORY. With Preface by Rev. W. B. MACKENZIE, M.A. Twelve Illustrations. 1s. 6d. cloth.

MY EARNINGS; or, The Story of Ann Ellison's Life. By the Author of "John Hampton's Home." 1s. 6d. cloth.

JOHN HAMPTON'S HOME. With Preface by MAURICE. 1s. cloth.

RUTH CLAYTON; or, the Contrast. A Book for Girls. 1s. cloth.

LITTLE HENRY and HIS BEARER. 6d. cloth gilt.

London: Knight and Son, Clerkenwell-close.

IPSWICH TEMPERANCE PUBLICA-

TIONS, consisting of 293 Tracts, in assorted or separate Sixpenny Packets, and 86 Juvenile Books, in 6 assorted Packets, the whole comprising 20 Packets, sent post free by remittance of Ten Shillings to Richard Dykes Alexander, Ipswich.

Just published, price 6d., in cloth 1s.,

RELIEF for SUFFERERS; or, Directions

for the Cure of Tic-doloureux, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tooth-ache, Diseases of the Gums, &c., &c.: containing also Valuable Prescriptions for various Painful Affections.

"We presume that many prescriptions have cost a guinea each which were not of greater real value than some of those which this book contains. The various recipes for several maladies, and the instructions which it gives in popular phraseology, render it an acceptable boon to the public."—Wesleyan Times, Oct. 3rd, 1859.

Post free for the price in letter stamps, from the Author, S. BARLOW, Dentist, Darlington, County Durham; sold in London by Hamilton, Adams, and Co., and all Booksellers.

HEALTH WITHOUT PHYSIC.—NEE-

VOUSNESS effectually cured by a most successful mode of treatment, discovered in America. The most convincing proof of the efficacy of this wonderful remedy, with other details, will be sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.

Address, Mr. Hill, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

CONSUMPTION, Etc.—Thirty-first Edition

(Thirty-first Thousand!) of Mr. GEORGE THOMAS CONGREVE'S Work, showing the CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, PROGRESS, and only SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, with recent highly interesting cases of cure. Post free, for Five Stamps, from the Author, Coombe-lodge, Puckham, S.E. N R.—At home on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, until Twelve o'clock; and at other times by appointment only.

AN ACT of GRATITUDE—Twenty thou-

sand copies of a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation:—A Nervous Sufferer having been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, lassitude, and indigestion, by following the instructions given in a Medical Work, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, secured from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to pre-pay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required.

Address, James Wallace, Esq., Wilford House, Burt crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

GOOD STATIONERY, at REASONABLE

PRICES, at

G. BLIGHT'S, 163, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

CARDS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY—WED-

DING, VISITING, and BUSINESS.—A Copper-plate engraved (any style) and 50 cards (any description), 3s. Post free for stamps.

Whitman and Bass, 236, High Holborn.

FIRST-CLASS CARDS—Wedding, Visiting,

and Business, Engraved and Printed by first-rate Workmen, at LIMBIRD'S, 344, Strand, opposite Waterloo-bridge.

—Wedding Stationery, Die Sinking, and Plates for marking Linen, Books, &c.—LIMBIRD, 344, Strand, W.C.

PARTIDGE and COZENS,

PAPER and ENVELOPE MAKERS,

No. 1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 192, FLEET-STREET.

Full Six Shillings in the Pound cheaper than any other House:

Per Ream | Per Ream

Cream-laid Note .. 2s. 6d. | Foolscap Paper .. 6s. 6d.

Super thick ditto .. 3s. 6d. | Straw Paper .. 2s. 6d.

Black-bordered ditto 3s. 9d. | Manuscript Paper 4s. 6d.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 4s.; ditto, ruled, 5s. per ream.

Super thick Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. per 100.

Extra thick ditto, 10d. per 100; large blue ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

Copybooks, 21s. per gross; Slate Pencils, 2s. 6d. per 1,000.

Quill Pens, 1s. 6d. per 100; Lead Pencils, 9d. per dozen.

ORDERS OVER TWENTY SHILLINGS CARRIAGE PAID TO THE COUNTRY.

Illustrated Price Lists post free.

Copy Address, "PARTIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street." Trade supplied.

Established 1841.

In the Press, and will be published in a few days,
"THE CHARIOT OF ISRAEL and the HORSEMEN THEREOF." A Sermon. By the Rev. ALEXANDER RALPH. Preached in Canonbury on Sunday Evening, Oct. 9th, on occasion of the Death of the Rev. John Angell James.
 Published by request.
 London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Price 6d.
A TRIBUTE of AFFECTIONATE RESPECT to the MEMORY of the FATHERS and FOUNDERS of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, delivered at Surrey Chapel. By the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.
 London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Fortieth Thousand.—Just published, for General Circulation, price One Penny.
ON the REVIVAL of RELIGION. Address of the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES to the Congregational Union.

"The address of Mr. James, on the revival of religion, has been published by Mr. Snow, in a beautiful twelve-page pamphlet, for the trifling of one penny! It is before us, and never before did we observe such an embodiment of wisdom and piety, a discourse so seasonable to the times which are passing over us, sent forth at a price merely nominal. In this publication Mr. Snow has performed a service the value of which it were difficult to estimate. It will now be the fault of the Christian public if this invaluable address, from the pen of one of the greatest, wisest, most useful, and most honoured men amongst us, be not soon broadcast over all the land, and none can tell the happy results that may follow from the universal diffusion of these leaves of the tree that is for the healing of the nations. There is not a congregation in the land so poor or small that may not, at least, circulate fifty copies; a total of a million would be but a very reasonable calculation."—British Standard.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 6d.,
REVIVAL of RELIGION: its Principles, Necessity, Effects. A Series of Papers. By Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.
 "It is greatly to be wished that the pamphlet should be circulated to the utmost extent in all denominations."—Christian Witness.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Shortly will be published,
REVIVALS in WALES. Facts and Correspondence supplied by Pastors of the Welsh Churches. By the Rev. EVAN DAVIES.
 London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, Parts 2 and 3, price 1s.,
A VISIT to the SCENES of REVIVAL in IRELAND—the Origin, Progress, and Characteristics of the Work of 1859. By JAMES WILLIAM MARRIE, D.D., LL.D.
 "Incomparably the most interesting and important thing of the kind that has appeared in the present century."—British Standard.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Sixth Thousand. This day is published, in 8vo, price 6d.,
REVIVALS in IRELAND. Facts, Documents, and Correspondence. By JAMES WM. MARRIE, D.D., LL.D., Secretary of the Irish Evangelical Society.
 "We most earnestly commend it to ministers and officers of every section of the Church of God, and all who are interested in the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Would that one million of it might forthwith be scattered over the nation."—British Standard.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Cheap Edition, for General Circulation, price 2s. only,
FINNEY'S LECTURES on REVIVALS of RELIGION. Carefully Revised, with Notes, by the Rev. Dr. PATTON; and Introductory Prefaces by the Rev. J. A. JAMES of Birmingham, and the Rev. Dr. PAYNE, of Exeter.
 "Such a course of twenty-two lectures were never before published in our own or any other language."—Revivalist.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

For General Circulation, price 2s.,
PRESIDENT EDWARDS on REVIVALS of RELIGION. With Notes and Introduction by the Rev. Dr. PATTON, and Introductory Preface by the Rev. J. A. JAMES, of Birmingham.
 "The present edition is within the reach of the poorest member of the poorest church in the empire, and every such member ought to possess it."—Patriot.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 8vo, cloth lettered, 2s.,
THE LIFE and CHARACTER of ELIJAH the PROPHET. A Course of Lectures. By the Rev. THOMAS W. AVELING.
 "The finest delineation of the great prophet anywhere to be found. It is a beautiful sample of popular instruction; and we trust it will find a place in tens of thousands of families."—Christian Witness.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Just published, a New Edition, (Twenty-second Thousand), crown 8vo, with Portrait, 4s.,
THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER TRIUMPHING OVER DEATH; being a Narrative of the Closing Scenes in the Life of the late W. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S., of Kingston-upon-Hull. By Rev. NEWMAN HALL, B.A.
 "Millions of gold and silver sink into utter insignificance when placed in competition with this invaluable memoir. Language is too poor to give adequate praise to the book before us. We hope that many thousands will be circulated—that it will be read by the learned and intellectual, by the wealthy and the great, as well as by the poor and the illiterate."—British Mother's Magazine.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

For General Circulation, price One Penny.
A PERSONAL VISIT to the SCENES of the RELIGIOUS REVIVAL. By JAMES GRANT, Esq., Editor of the "Morning Advertiser."
 London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Third Edition, in One Vol. crown 8vo, cloth elegant, 4s.

THE HISTORY of JOSEPH. Viewed in connexion with the Antiquities of Egypt, and the Customs of the Times in which he Lived. By the Rev. THORNLEY SMITH, Author of "South Africa Delineated," &c.
 "We do not hesitate to pronounce this a volume of great merit. It was time that recent discoveries should be brought to bear on the elucidation of the history of Joseph. The volume, viewed in reference to the particular task it undertakes, is not likely to be soon superseded in value and interest."—News of the Churches.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.
 Fourth Edition. This day is published, in cloth elegant, gilt edges, price 1s.,
HAVELOCK; the Broad Stone of Honour. A Tribute of the Tongue and Pen. By the Rev. EDWIN FAXTON HOOD.
 "A volume of thrilling and extraordinary interest."—London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Post Free, price 6d.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' ALMANACK, AND POLITICAL ANNUAL FOR 1860,

WILL BE PUBLISHED WITH THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER,
UNDER NEW AND SUPERIOR EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT.

While maintaining its thorough-going character as a Dissenters' Almanack, it will also prove to be an Almanack for Family Use and Business Purposes, which fact, it is hoped, will secure for it a more widely extended circulation. Among many matters of great value, and which are usual in Almanacks, there will be found Statistics for the Curious—Evidences of Civilisation and National Prosperity—Revenue and Taxation—Thoughts and Things to Think About—Things Worth Knowing—Matters Legislative, Social, and Political—Dissenting Members of Parliament—Colleges, Chapels, Schools, &c., &c., with a variety of information as to Church-rates, the Ballot, Reform, &c.

LONDON: CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, 25, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET.

WORKS BY THE LATE REV. J. A. JAMES.

THE ANXIOUS INQUIRER after SALVATION DIRECTED and ENCOURAGED. 18mo Edition, 1s. cloth boards; 1s. 6d. extra boards, gilt edges. Large Type Edition, 1s. 6d. cloth boards; 2s. half-bound. Royal Edition, 2s. cloth boards; 3s. half-bound. 32mo Edition, 6d. neat cover; 8d. cloth boards.

CHRISTIAN PROGRESS: a Sequel to the Anxious Inquirer. 18mo Edition, 1s. cloth boards; 1s. 6d. extra boards, gilt edges. 32mo Edition, 6d. neat cover; 8d. cloth boards.

THE YOUNG MAN from HOME. 18mo, 1s. cloth boards; 1s. 6d. extra boards, gilt edges.

PASTORAL ADDRESSES. Foolscap 8vo. Vols. I. to III. 1s. each, cloth boards; or bound in One Volume, 2s. 6d.

THE PATH to the BUSH: illustrating the Duty of Reciprocal Christian Watchfulness and Reproof. 14d., neat cover.

ELIZABETH BALES, a Pattern for Sunday-school Teachers and Christians in General. 3d., in neat cover.

TRACTS.

No. 461. Believe and be Saved per 100 3s.
 554. Your Great Concern " 2s.
 630. The Man that Killed his Neighbour. By a Lady, with Reflections by the Rev. J. A. James 4s.
 943. The Pious Collier 5s.
 London: The Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly. Sold by the Booksellers.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

THE ATONEMENT; being Four Discourses by CHARLES LORD Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. CHALMERS, W. ARCHER BUTLER, M.A., and ROBERT HALL, M.A. Foolscap 8vo, 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY. By ALEXANDER VINET, D.D. 18mo, 1s. 6d. boards; 2s. half-bound.

ESSAYS on the EVIDENCES, DOCTRINES, and PRACTICAL OPERATION of CHRISTIANITY. By JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY. 12mo, 3s. cloth boards.

JACOB'S WELL. By the Rev. G. A. ROBERTS, M.A. 18mo, 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

ROME: Its Temper and its Teachings. By GEORGE H. DAVIS, LL.D. Foolscap 8vo, 2s. 6d. cloth boards.

REPENTANCE, FALSE and TRUE. Four Sermons. By the Rev. C. BRADLEY, Vicar of Glasbury. 18mo, 1s. cloth boards.

SUFFERING with CHRIST the TRUE SPIRIT of a REVIVAL. In Letters to the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES. By the Rev. W. PATTON, D.D., of New York. Royal 18mo, 8d. cloth boards.

THE ATTRACTION of the CROSS. By GARDINER SPRING, D.D. 12mo, 2s. cloth boards; 4s. half-bound.

THE BENEFIT of CHRIST'S DEATH. Originally written in Italian by AGOSTO PALERMO. New Edition, Revised. Introduction by the Rev. J. AYRE, M.A. 18mo, 1s. 6d. boards.

THE DIVINE LIFE: A Book of Facts and Histories. By the Rev. J. KENNEDY, M.A. Foolscap 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth boards.

THE TRUE DELIVERER. By GEORGE HENRY DAVIS, LL.D. 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

THE ESSENTIALS of CHRISTIANITY, Theoretically and Practically considered. By the late Rev. JOSEPH MILNER, M.A. Foolscap 8vo, 3s. cloth boards.

THE GREAT QUESTION: Will you consider the Subject of Personal Religion? By HENRY A. BOARDMAN, D.D., of Philadelphia. Royal 18mo, 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

THE JUSTIFIED BELIEVER: His Security, Conflicts, and Triumphs. By W. B. MACKENZIE, M.A. 2s. boards.

WATER from the WELL-SPRING, for the Sabbath Hours of Afflicted Believers. By EDWARD BICKERSTETH, M.A. Royal 18mo, 7s. cloth boards.
 London: The Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly. Sold by the Booksellers.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
 This day is published, price 2d., No. 2 of a Series of
SERMONS (Published Weekly), by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Author of "Life Thoughts," &c.

Already published,
 No. I.—"THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE, ELECT, PRECIOUS."
 No. II.—"MAN'S TRUE DIGNITY."

London: J. Heaton and Son, 21, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

SOCIAL RELIGION EXEMPLIFIED. By REV. MATTHIAS MAURICE. Born 1684.
 Preparing for immediate publication, a cheap and neat reprint of this unique and most instructive work on the Constitution, Government, &c., of a Christian Church. With Notes, Biographical Sketch, &c., by Rev. T. Nicholas, Professor of Theology and Church History, &c., Carwarthen College.

NEW BOY'S BOOK, BY THE AUTHOR OF

"ESPERANZA."

In fcap. 8vo, price 3s. 6d., cloth gilt,
THE BOY VOYAGERS; or, the Pirates of the East. By Miss BOWMAN, Author of "The Young Exiles," &c. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir.
 London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, Farringdon-street.

A NEW BOY'S BOOK.

In fcap. 8vo, price 5s., cloth gilt,

WALKS, TALKS, TRAVELS, and EX-PLORITS of TWO SCHOOLBOYS. A Book for Boys. By the Rev. J. C. ATKINSON. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir.
 "This book every boy of our acquaintance will be delighted to read."—Manchester Examiner.

London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, Farringdon-street.

Two vols., crown 8vo, 14s.

ESSAYS and REMAINS of the REV. ROBERT ALFRED VAUGHAN. Edited, with Memoir, by ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Second Edition, Revised, 4 vols., £2 14s.

HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.
 "These Volumes complete the Reign of Henry VIII."
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S NEW WORK.

THE SAINT and HIS SAVIOUR; or, the Progress of the Soul in the Knowledge of Jesus. With a Portrait of the Author. Price 6s., cloth.
 "Earnest in its tone, natural in its diction, familiar in its imagery, convincing in its utterance, persuasive in its appeals."—British Banner.

"There are passages in this volume which speak from the heart to the heart."—Critic.

"Evinces an acquaintance with the inner life of the believer surprisingly extensive and accurate."—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

"Contains a valuable body of experimental divinity, expounded and applied with an originality and raciness which we should elsewhere look for in vain."—Morning Advertiser.

London: James S. Virtue, City-road and Ivy-lane; A. Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

THE LEISURE HOUR.

This Illustrated Paper, a Welcome Guest in every Family, and a Useful Journal for Everybody, is published Once a Week, All the Year Round, price ONE PENNY, or in monthly parts, Fivepence.

"Behold in these what 'leisure hours' demand, Amusement and true knowledge hand in hand."
 —Cowper.

The estimation in which the "Leisure Hour" is held by the Press will be seen from the following extracts selected from a mass of equally favourable notices.

"Wholly different from all the other cheap publications is the 'Leisure Hour.' It is more solid, more in earnest in its work, and more trustworthy."—British Quarterly Review.

"It is truly what it professes to be, 'a family journal of instruction and recreation.'"—Oxford Chronicle.

"No work ever more thoroughly fulfilled the promise of its name."—St. James's Chronicle.

"Contains a vast amount of varied information and interesting reading."—Morning Advertiser.

"Light reading of the most pleasing kind, suitable for old or young."—Edinburgh Witness.

"Instructing, improving, and entertaining all its readers with delightfully written papers."—Bradford Observer.

"The engravings are first-rate."—Cheltenham Chronicle.

"A healthy, moral, as well as cheerful tone, pervades this periodical."—Banner of Ulster.

"The best work of its class ever published."—Sunderland Times.

"Shines with talent of a very high order."—Illustrated News of the World.

"It is impossible to speak otherwise than in high terms of the 'Leisure Hour.'"—Plymouth Mail.

"We know not a better serial. It is an established favourite."—Glasgow Examiner.

"This periodical is of its kind unrivalled, and is very ably supported."—Brighton Gazette.

"A more appropriate Christmas gift could scarcely be found than the volume for the year."—Literary Gazette.

The Volumes, handsomely bound in cloth, 6s.; extra boards, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.; half-bound, 9s.

London: 56, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

THE LEISURE HOUR.

A New Tale, with Illustrations by John Gilbert, commences in the 93rd Part of the "Leisure Hour," entitled, "THE CAPTAIN'S STORY; or, Adventures Thirty Years ago in Jamaica." Just published, price FIVEPENCE.

London: 56, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

Published by CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, at No. 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.